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VOL. VII NO. 241

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TODAY IN
ayab news

Emergency session

The Arab Red Crescent and Red Cross Societies executive committee holds an emergency session in Jeddah Tuesday to discuss Lebanon after Israel's invasion. — Page 2

Israel and U.S. arms

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Red Sox have it easy

Wade Boggs and Carney Landford combined to lead the Boston Red Sox to a fluent 5-0 victory over the Minnesota Twins and move closer to the top of the American Baseball League East Division. — Page 4

Chinese discovery

Archaeologists have unearthed the tomb of Qin Shi Huang, the first emperor of China, unifier of China and one of the terrible rulers the world has ever known. — Page 7

The Exocet affair

A British lawmaker urges Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to seek an urgent meeting with French President Francois Mitterrand to discuss a report that France helped Argentina fit Exocet missiles. — Page 9

U.S. economy

U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan and Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board say they expect U.S. interest rates to fall enough to allow the American economy to recover this autumn. — Page 10

Zimbabwe challenge

Zimbabwe's police and army security forces are faced with a two-front challenge to find the attackers of an air base Monday and the kidnappers of six foreign tourists last Friday. — Page 12

Cheysson warns U.S.

LONDON, July 26 (AFP) — French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, complaining in an interview published here Monday that Washington was turning a deaf ear to Europe, warned that Europe would "get tougher" with the United States if it did not change its policy.

In the interview in *The Guardian* newspaper, Cheysson said: "For the past few months now, we've noticed they (the United States) are not listening to us: They're closed in by their own system of reasoning."

IATA talks open

Rain-hit Japan has no water

TOKYO, July 26 (R) — Rain continued to fall on central Japan Monday but eased in the south where torrential downpours at the weekend triggered floods and landslides in which at least 230 persons died and 133 are still unaccounted for.

Police said that in the worst-hit area in and around Nagasaki in the southern island of Kyushu, there were 197 confirmed deaths and 130 persons were missing and feared dead.

A 5,000-strong force of police, firemen and soldiers were continuing their search Monday night for the missing amid tons of mud and debris. Weathermen said there would be no more rain immediately over the city of Nagasaki, where thousands of people were still without gas and water, as the rain front had moved northward.

But the meteorological agency warned that rainfall would intensify Monday night in central and northern areas of Japan's main island of Honshu, to slightly north of Tokyo.

Police said the number of flooded houses had increased to 42,264 in southern and western Japan, with 789 others washed away or destroyed. Police also said there had been about 2,000 landslides in 20 prefectures in the southern half of Japan's archipelago, most of them in Kyushu.

They said the heavy rains had so far flooded a total of 3,020 hectares of farmland, mostly rice fields. The agriculture ministry said it was unable to give any precise figure for the damage to crops, but added that it was sending a team to survey damage in Kyushu.

It said it doubted the floods would have any serious effect on the nation's overall rice crop in terms of the total area planted with rice, which last year was 2.23 million hectares and produced 10.26 million tons of the grain.

Life in Nagasaki, which was experiencing its worst calamity since the United States flattened it with an atomic bomb toward the end of World War II, was slowly recovering as the weather improved Monday.

Sources said Habib was attempting to persuade Hussein to allow some of the PLO commandos trapped in West Beirut to be taken to Jordan, but Hussein refused to respond to a question about whether he would be willing to do so.

The British Foreign Office said Habib conferred with British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym also.

Earlier in Rome, Habib met with Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo bringing him up to date on efforts for a solution to the Lebanese crisis, U.S. and Italian officials said.

A brief foreign ministry communiqué said they discussed the possibility of Italy, and other European countries, contributing troops to a multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon.

Abdullah ends visit to Syria

DAMASCUS, July 26 (SPA) — Crown Prince Abdullah left here Monday concluding a short visit at the invitation of Syrian President Hafez Assad. He was seen off at the airport by Syrian Prime Minister Dr. Abdul Rauf Al-Kassam, Commander of Special Defense Corps Dr. Rifat Assad and senior officials and Saudi embassy staff.

Prince Abdullah arrived here Sunday from Bagdad where he conferred with President Saddam Hussein and Iraqi Interior Minister Saadoun Shakir.

Prince Abdullah told SPA his visits to Iraq and Syria were part of the Kingdom's "solidarity" policy to initiate personal contacts with leaders of Arab countries at "such a crucial time for the whole of the Arab nation." He said the current situation in the Arab world was "the most difficult one, since the end of World War II."

"The situation is not only a threat to deny our usurped rights in Palestine but also a danger to Arab unity," he added. Prince Abdullah denied that his visits to Iraq and Syria were meant for mediation between the two countries. "Nobody has asked me to mediate between the two countries," he said.

A top State Department official, who asked not to be named, declared: "We have had that kind of suggestion before and they were never seen as sufficient for meeting our conditions." He said the U.S. government now had the text of the document, which recognizes all United Nations resolutions concerning the Palestinian issue including Israel's right to exist.

Arafat told American congressmen Sunday he accepted United Nations resolutions on the Middle East. The members of the U.S.

U.S., Israel reject PLO offer to accept U.N. resolutions

WASHINGTON, July 26 (Agencies) — While the United States did not consider the document signed by Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat Sunday on Israel's right to exist as sufficient to open a direct dialogue between Washington and the PLO, the Israeli government Monday scoffed at the PLO offer and said it was an "exercise in deceit".

A top State Department official, who asked not to be named, declared: "We have had that kind of suggestion before and they were never seen as sufficient for meeting our conditions." He said the U.S. government now had the text of the document, which recognizes all United Nations resolutions concerning the Palestinian issue including Israel's right to exist.

Specifically, he said, the PLO leader had not accepted U.N. resolutions 242 and 338 which set a framework for Middle East peace and he had not recognized Israel's right to exist. But White House Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes said earlier the administration was still studying the statement.

PLO sources close to Arafat said in a statement in Beirut Monday that, "in accepting all the U.N. resolutions, Arafat evidently accepted Security Council resolution 242,

but equally, simultaneously and solidly, all the other resolutions which define the rights of the Palestinian people. All these resolutions form a whole, and none of them should be forsaken."

The PLO said the statement signed Sunday had been dictated by Arafat and handwritten in black ink by McCloskey. It said the move was Arafat's idea, unplanned and decided on spontaneously during Sunday's talks. McCloskey said that, to add further clarity to the document, he had listed on the back the numbers of the applicable resolutions: 242, 338, 508 and 509. The PLO confirmed this.

The Qatar News Agency, in a dispatch received in Paris, said Arafat had sent a message to the PLO office in Doha saying the Palestinian National Council "had already approved, in the course of its last session, all United Nations resolutions relative to the Palestinian question."

In addition to McCloskey, the U.S. delegation included Democrats Mervin Dymally of California, Mary Rose Oakar of Ohio, David E. Bonior of Michigan, Nick Joe Rahall of West Virginia and Elliott H. Levitas of Georgia.

Levitias said at the press conference that he had not met with Arafat "so the meeting could not be used for propaganda purposes."

Meanwhile, the Palestinian News Agency Wafa reported that Arafat had said in an interview with a Hungarian newspaper Sunday that "PLO commandos will not leave Beirut". "Our departure is out of the question," he said. "We are aware that our military means are limited, but we will fight for our freedom and we are ready to fight to the end, and to die if necessary."

Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir said in Tel Aviv "Arafat and his organization have not changed their position regarding Israel."

Meanwhile, Israeli opposition leader Shimon Peres said more time should be given for a diplomatic solution to the Lebanon crisis. He called for greater Israeli flexibility to help produce a peaceful settlement.

CRUCIAL MEETING: Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat, second left, is seen during his meeting with United States Rep. Paul McCloskey, second right, at his Beirut headquarters Sunday. At far left is Rep. Mary Oakar, Ohio, and Rep. Nick Rahall is at far right.

In West Beirut

Heavy artillery hits PLO positions

BEIRUT, July 26 (AP) — Fires broke out in West Beirut as divebombers Israeli jets teamed with heavy artillery in hammering Palestinian positions for the fifth day in a row.

The jets attacked exactly at 2:42 p.m. local time (1242 GMT) as it underscored a political controversy flaring over the PLO's readiness to accept the U.N. Security Council resolution 242 and thereby recognize Israel's right to exist.

The latest series of air assaults reflects Israel's determination to keep the PLO under heavy military pressure and force the commando leadership into a quick agreement to abandon Lebanon.

One major PLO ammunition dump in West Beirut's Spinney's Quarter of the oceanside hamlet Al-Baida neighborhood took repeated air and artillery hits. Associated Press correspondent Terry Anderson said loud explosions rocked the neighborhood.

The Palestinian camp of Chatilla, the adjoining shantytown of Sabra and the

hood as ammunition cooked off at two to three minute intervals for several hours as the fire burned out of control.

Several other smaller fires burned near the West Beirut Sports Stadium, a major PLO military position, and the Fakhani neighborhood that houses the PLO's administrative nerve center and Arafat's command headquarters.

AP correspondent Earleen F. Trotter saw from the rooftop of AP's West Beirut office seven huge clouds of grey-white smoke hanging over various stricken areas as jets divebombed in rapid succession. Commandos fired one ground-to-air missile after another in the 30-minute air raid. But all were decoyed by clusters of scarlet balloons and flares each plane released at the end of its bombing sortie.

The Palestinian camp of Chatilla, the adjoining shantytown of Sabra and the

Palestinians will survive ordeal -- Mubarak

CAIRO, July 26 (Agencies) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak Monday condemned Israel's invasion of Lebanon as treacherous and warned the Zionist state that it would be a mistake for it to believe that the invasion would obliterate the Palestinian people.

"The siege of Beirut only...added to (Palestinian) suspicions and created new motives for struggle for their future generations," President Mubarak said. "The best way for achieving peace is reciprocal recognition by the Palestinians and the Israelis. By this we mean the right of the Palestinians to self-determination and the right of Israel to exist," he added.

He said the fate of the Palestinians in Lebanon should be discussed between the PLO and the Lebanese government or within an Arab framework. "That is why I called for an Arab summit meeting to discuss Palestinian rights," he said.

U.S. special envoy Philip Habib discussed

would live up to their responsibility if they were asked to participate in the peace process and the U.S. agreed to hold a dialogue with them," he added.

In a two-hour speech, the Egyptian leader referred to his refusal to receive the Palestinian commandos trapped in Beirut by the Israeli army. "Egypt was asked to give refuge to the PLO and its fighters to create the right atmosphere for the start of the Israeli troops' withdrawal and lift the siege of West Beirut," he said. "But this was not the solution of the problem."

He said the fate of the Palestinians in Lebanon should be discussed between the PLO and the Lebanese government or within an Arab framework. "That is why I called for an Arab summit meeting to discuss Palestinian rights," he said.

President Mubarak said he hoped that President Reagan would respond to his urging of U.S. talks with the Palestinians.

"The Palestinians on the other hand,

had "asked to be relieved of his duties saying his conscience did not permit him to take part in the operation in Lebanon."

Col. Geva was not available for comment on Monday's newspaper accounts. The Israeli press said the officer, reported to be the youngest brigade commander in the army, supported the Lebanese operation when its declared aim was clearing a 40-kms strip along the true lines.

But he was opposed to an all-out attack on West Beirut, arguing that the casualties both among his men and the civilian population of the Lebanese capital would be too high, the papers said. Prime Minister Menahem Begin, Defense Minister Ariel Sharon and the top officers of the armed forces had all failed to dissuade Col. Geva from resigning his post. The high command announced Sunday that a colonel serving as a brigade commander

the Lebanon conflict Sunday with President Mubarak and Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali. Mubarak rejected Israeli proposals to establish a home for the Palestinians in Jordan because Jordan was an established independent Arab state.

The Palestinians must have a home in Palestine, he said in a reference to the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. Mubarak did not refer in his speech to a document signed Sunday by PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat accepting all U.N. resolutions on the Palestinian problem. But he told reporters afterward: "This was a very good statement and a good start for a peaceful solution. We are going to contact the U.S. on this."

Mubarak said the Palestinians could not be sent from Lebanon except as part of a comprehensive settlement.

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Red crescent, cross panel to hold emergency session

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, July 26—An emergency meeting of the executive committee of the Arab Red Crescent and Red Cross Societies will be convened here Tuesday to discuss the present situation in Lebanon, including the inhuman invasion by the Israeli military forces and to consider measures to solve the problems, according to Society Secretary General Abdul Ghani Ashi.

He told *Arab News* Monday, the meeting will discuss application of the International Humanitarian Law, especially the Geneva Convention concerning Prisoners' War and civilians. It will also focus attention on relief operations in the occupied territory and



Abdul Ghani Ashi

vide assistance during periods of peace and war and to coordinate efforts of the national member societies to adopt a unified stand in International conferences.

ICRC President Dr. Abu Goura told *Arab News* his organization's task in Lebanon is to help the victims by providing protection, medical and material relief. In addition, the ICRC provides medical equipment and medicine for Lebanon's medical centers and also gives its support to the work of the Lebanese Red Cross, the Palestinian Red Crescent and other social welfare organizations.

"The ICRC is operating in Lebanon now, but it is not enough to meet the need of the situation," tomorrow's meeting will discuss the short and best ways to meet the need under the present condition, he added.

BRIEFS

TAIF, (SPA) — King Fahd received cables of congratulations on the occasion of *Eid Ul Fitr* from North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh, Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba and Iraqi President Saddam Hussein.

DAHHRAN (SPA) — A SR40 million laboratory for standards and specifications is currently under construction at the Dahhran Petroleum and Minerals University Research Institute.

AHSA (SPA) — The vocational training institute has announced here that its second series evening courses will begin July 31.

DAMMAM (SPA) — The Eastern Province's Endowments and Mosques Department has completed studying bids for building 18 mosques in various parts of the province.

The society was established in 1975 to pro-

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Sultan, Hamad inspect southern military works

Recreation centers make roaring business

By Suresh Shah
Arab News Staff

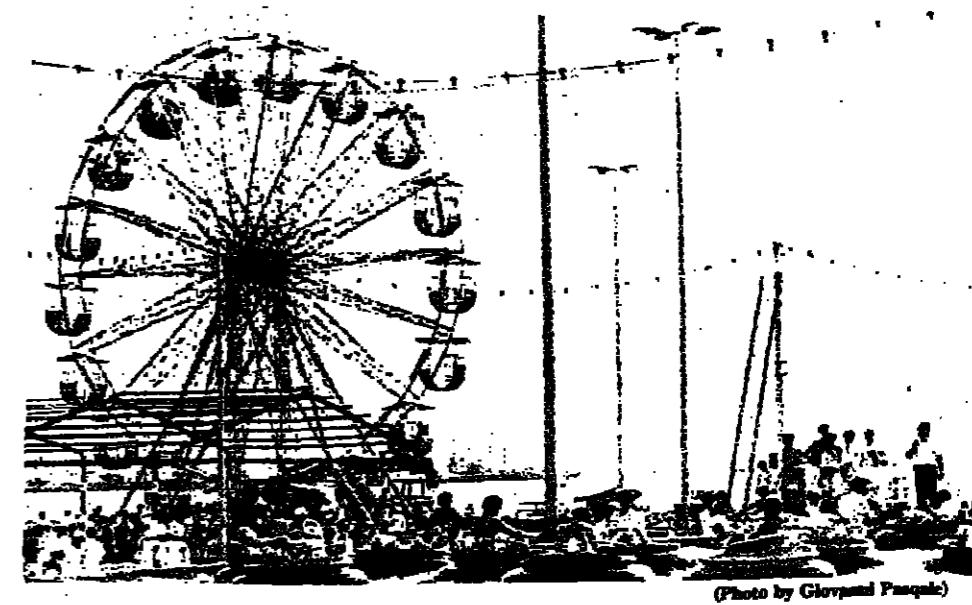
JEDDAH, July 26 — Amusement parks and recreational facilities in Jeddah are doing what operators call 'a roaring business' with plans now being made to improve existing parks and develop new ones like the new seashore park between Abhur and Hamra.

Business done by amusement parks and recreational facilities has encouraged more entrepreneurs to enter this activity. Some existing establishments are also attempting to improve their facilities to attract customers in the increasingly competitive markets.

Two such parks already exist in the Hamra area and the third amusement park opened last week near Hamra Guest Palace at Jezirat Al-Afra on the Corniche offering some of the new games for children.

The new park, said to have been licensed for a limited period at present, offers a water sport known as "Bum Bum Boats." Nearly 21 such boats, valued at SR600,000 were imported from the United States. They operate in a specially constructed 320 sq. meter pool, and are propelled by an engine. Other facilities offered include a giant wheel, auto-scooters, aeroplanes, jostlers, and a mirror house.

Of the other existing parks, the Luna Park was the first of its kind in Saudi Arabia, established by Ramzi Jamil Saab and managed by Al-Afak Group of Companies. The existing SR5 million facilities spread over around



(Photo by Gianni Paoletti)

NEW PARK: The "Bum Bum Boat" pool at the new amusement center was crowded during the Eid days. The park has been approved to operate on a temporary basis.

100,000 sq. meters and the total investment is expected to be around SR20 million."

Adnan said a Swiss company has been appointed to carry out a feasibility study for the project. Some Holland and Italian firms are expected to supply machines, technicians and experts for this project and will be supervised by Al-Afak Group. Work for the project will commence during April or May of next year and is expected to be over in a year, he added.

Saudia profits SR162m from pilgrimage

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, July 26 — There has been a marked rise in the number of pilgrims who travel to Saudi Arabia by air; Saudia, the national airline, made a total of SR162 million during the 1981 season transporting pilgrims according to *Saudia World*.

The magazine quoted a report submitted to Kamil Sindi, assistant to the minister of defense and aviation. Saudia carried 149,045 pilgrims during the past pilgrimage season, 7.5 percent more than the previous one. Revenues from flying pilgrims reached SR90.5 million, an increase of 43.8 percent over the season before.

Commission gained by other airlines transporting pilgrims increased by 18.9 percent to SR71.5 million, according to the magazine.

The report, which came to 60 pages, showed a rise in the number of pilgrims traveling by air. The increase reached 159,739 in 1981 bringing the total number of air pilgrims to 1,149,239. Domestically, Saudia transported 47,671 pilgrims, jointly with other airlines, an increase of 25.1 percent over the previous year. On the Jeddah-Madinah route alone 44,565 pilgrims traveled by air, an increase of 50 percent over the 1980 figures.

Saudia's Pilgrimage Agreements Committee has already begun meetings to plan services during the upcoming *Hajj* season. The plan comprises agreements with other airlines, rates of commission, types of aircraft to be used, fares and points from which pilgrims are to be transported. The committee is made up of vice-presidents for external affairs, finance, marketing and

Other contributions included SR150,000 from an anonymous donor, SR130,000 from the Arabian American Oil Company (Aramco), and SR100,000 each from Nafe Trading Est. and Abdul Hameed Abu Al-Jadayel. Donations ranged down to SR100.

The society expressed gratitude to the donors saying that these gestures illustrate the Saudi community's cohesion.

Have information about local news? Important upcoming events? Contributors with information about local news or stories of local interest should contact Dave Kaiser at 653-4743 or 653-2911, Jeddah.

operations, in addition to the pilgrimage affairs manager.

The magazine also noted that Saudia's all-cargo schedule has grown dramatically from one 707 flight a week a decade ago to the present 14 DC-8 and 747-F flights a week from Europe to Saudi Arabia. There are also weekly flights from Khartoum. In 1971, 6 million kgs of cargo was handled, in 1981 that figure had jumped to 100 million kgs.

Like other airlines, of course, Saudia car-

Prayer Times

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Fajr (Dawn)	4:27	4:22	3:53	3:37	4:02	4:27
Dhuhr (Noon)	12:27	12:28	11:59	11:46	12:11	12:40
Asr (Afternoon)	3:44	3:53	3:24	3:15	3:39	4:14
Maghreb (Sunset)	7:03	7:09	6:41	6:31	6:55	7:29
Isha (Night)	8:33	8:39	8:11	8:01	8:25	8:59

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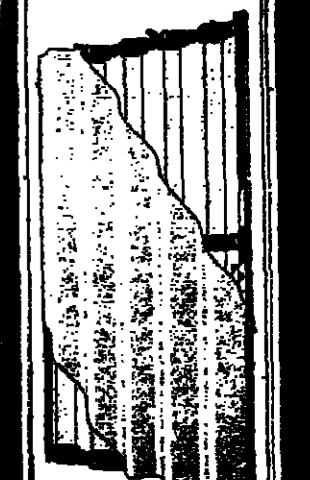
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BY DR. BAHAA BIN HUSSAIN AZZEE

As Congress debates military aid to Mideast

Israel to get lion's share of U.S. arms

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON. July 26 — As Congress debates America's haste to rearm itself, an equally critical exchange over U.S. arms sales to tense, antagonistic Middle Eastern nations also is raging. At issue is the more than \$5.6 billion in arms sales worldwide slated for next year, part of a total \$8.7 billion in total security assistance aid, which includes economic and other aid and training.

As usual, Israel is certain to get the lion's share of U.S. arms shipments to the Middle East. In fact, reports here say that with the war in Lebanon going on, America is now stepping up its military assistance to Israel.

American attention has centered on the controversial B-1 bomber, the MX missile nerve gas and the like, all programs designed to withstand any threat of war with the globe's other superpower, the Soviet Union. Yet coming into sharper focus is the practice of piping weapons to the Mideast with few agreements on how such arms can be used, when and by whom.

The use by Israel of cluster bombs in its ongoing invasion of Lebanon has drawn denunciations of the Zionist state by con-

gressmen normally intensely supportive of Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin and his people. With \$1.5 billion in more weapons already on their way to Tel Aviv, and Washington considering more F-15 fighters, the mood on Capitol Hill, according to one source, is that reassessment of the way American dispenses arms is necessary.

One Pentagon official, however, has told *Arab News*, that it is generally agreed America must arm its allies. On the sale of Hawk missiles to Jordan, the military expert said: "They're our friends. We have a lot of interests in the area."

Agrees a source with the Center for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University: "We should expect that (after Lebanon) the United States should act to solidify its ties in the region." No one at a recent grouping of former top military officials and current State Department and Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) analysts offered criticism of using arms sales in this approach.

Though it is difficult to chart exactly how much has been shipped to whom, and when Pentagon officials have disclosed that in 1981 alone, \$7.9 billion in arms left American

shores, most destined for the Middle East. Those deliveries came in the wake of agreements signed as many as 10 years ago, in some cases. Deliveries often lag far behind sales pacts because of production schedules. Now, for example, a single sophisticated part produced by one manufacturer for the F-16 fighter holds up delivery for as many as four years, a Pentagon official told *Arab News*.

Often arms wind up with forces allied to the recipient, but not the United States. It has long been acknowledged privately that Israel has sent weapons to Iran and South Africa, but no one is saying if the munitions came from U.S. manufacturers or those in Israel. Regardless of origin, the arms transfers could come only if Israel had the confidence that it could defend itself, a confidence born of its firm alliance with Washington.

One clear beneficiary of friendship with the United States is Egypt. In 1977, only \$10.5 million in military sales to Cairo originated in Washington. Next year, that figure will jump to a billion, with overall aid mounting to an unprecedented — save for Israel — \$2.05 billion, according to Pentagon plans.

Included in the array of weaponry Egypt wants are more than 300 M-60 tanks, 12 batteries of Hawk surface-to-air missiles, and about 1,000 air-to-air missiles, according to press reports. The latter will be installed on Egyptian fighters, including the 40 F-16s on order from Washington.

Other clear beneficiaries of U.S. military sales are the manufacturers themselves. Heated exchanges dominated a month-long debate over which carrier should be picked to ferry U.S. troops to Mideast hotspots — the job of the newly designed Rapid Deployment Force (RDF). Last week, the House of Representatives voted for the Lockheed C5B Galaxy, which can carry troops as well as outsized gear needed in an assault. Fifty of these, including operation and maintenance would cost about \$16 billion over 20 years.

Choosing one system over another or choosing any system at all means billions of dollars and thousands of jobs for rival companies in an American economy that is depressed. So arms manufacturers testifying to Congress never fail to mention that not only do weapons sales bolster America's friends overseas, they boost business at home. They claim that if a certain country wants missiles, it probably can get missiles somewhere and the United States might as well benefit economically and politically.

Evren won't allow return to chaos

ERDEK, Turkey, July 26 (R) — Turkish Head of State Gen. Kenan Evren has warned critics of a draft constitution that his government would not allow a return to the chaos that prevailed in Turkey before the 1980 military coup.

The draft of a new constitution was published on July 17 as a first step toward restoring democratic government. It has been widely criticized in Turkey as limiting political, personal and press freedoms and giving the president excessive powers.

Evren, who has promised a return the country to democracy by spring 1984, made his first public comments on the draft constitution in a speech to thousands of people at the Marigra, sea resort of Erdek Sunday.

He said he was not seeking to defend the draft constitution. But referring to the wave of political turmoil and factional killings that led to the military takeover, he said: "I want everyone to bear this in mind...to prevent a recurrence of these sufferings we will take the necessary precautions."

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Ethiopia decries U.S. arms to Somalia

ADDIS ABABA, July 26 (Agencies) — Ethiopia protested strongly to the United States Monday over a U.S. decision to supply arms to Somalia and said this move was directed against Ethiopia's integrity and independence.

A foreign ministry spokesman reacting to a weekend announcement by Washington that it was supplying arms to Somalia, said: "The decision to airlift weapons to Mogadishu is directed against Ethiopia's territorial integrity and independence."

Washington's decision to supply further arms to a government "obsessed with the dream of territorial aggrandisement" reflected a hostile attitude toward the Ethiopian people and, a disregard of the views of African leaders, the spokesman charged.

The spokesman said Ethiopia had at no time invaded Somalia and had no reason to do so now. "The present crisis was purely an internal Somali matter and the Somali government's statement that it had been invaded by Ethiopia was a fabrication," he claimed. But he added that Ethiopia would have to re-examine its options and take whatever options might be appropriate in the light of the escalation of tension in the area.

The U.S. decision to grant emergency military aid to Somalia was first announced in Mogadishu on Saturday when the state-run radio said such aid was now arriving by air and sea. A State Department spokesman in Washington later confirmed the deliveries and said they were in response to incursions into Somalia by Ethiopian and Ethiopian-backed forces.

On Sunday, Somalia said that the airlifting of American arms will strengthen U.S.-Somali relations, Mogadishu radio reported.

The radio gave no details on the sort of military goods being sent Somalia by sea and air. Under a 1980 agreement, the United States had agreed to sell Somalia \$4.5 million worth of air-defense guns and long-range radar sets, but shipments had been delayed.

"The American government, disturbed by the unjust aggression against Somalia, has responded to a request from Somalia for emergency military aid," it said in a broadcast monitored in Nairobi.

"The Somali government and people are overjoyed with this friendly step taken by the American government which will undoubtedly further strengthen the already cordial relations between Somalia and the United States."

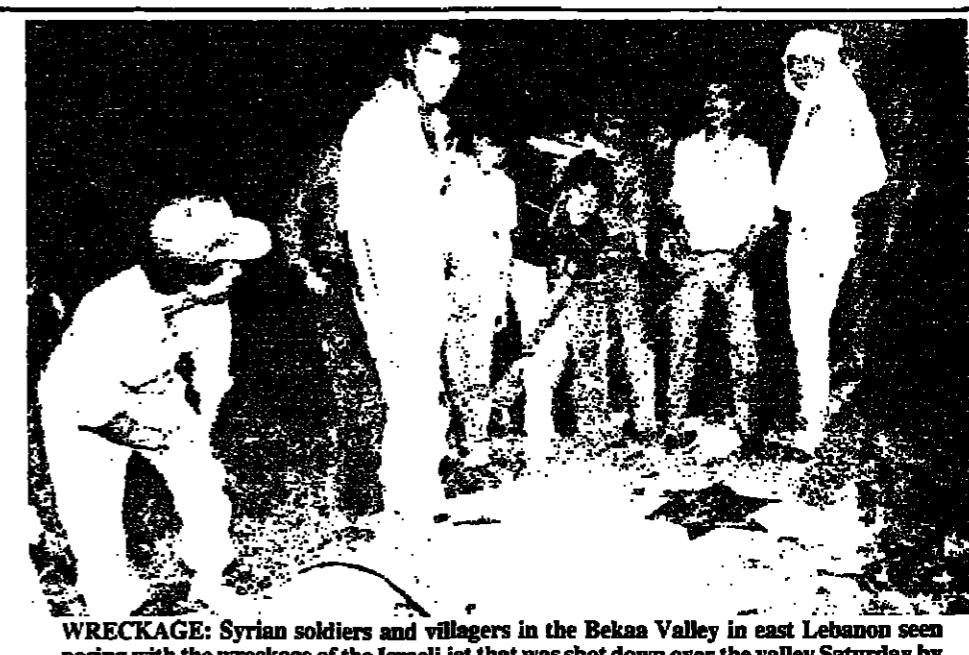
BRIEFS

BEIRUT, (R) — The American University of Beirut has appealed to Arab kings and presidents for help in finding its acting president who was kidnapped a week ago, a university spokesman said Monday. David S. Dodge was hit over the head and bundled into a car by gunmen as he walked from his office to his residence on the campus in besieged West Beirut last Monday.

DAMASCUS, (R) — Syrian President Hafez Assad Sunday night received the Libyan ambassador to the United Nations, Abdul-Salam Tureiki, the official Syrian News Agency SANA said.

ISLAMABAD, (AFP) — Three Afghan soldiers who defected to Pakistan on Friday said they were drafted despite having completed their military service and that troops were being given compulsory courses in Communist ideology by the Soviet military advisers in Afghanistan.

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WRECKAGE: Syrian soldiers and villagers in the Bekaa Valley in east Lebanon seen posing with the wreckage of the Israeli jet that was shot down over the valley Saturday by SAM missiles of the Syrian forces. Israel also lost one pilot dead and another captured by the Syrians.

Begin wants Egypt help in peace bid

CAIRO, July 26 (R) — Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin has called on Egypt to join Israel in exerting further efforts to bring peace to the Middle East, the official Middle East News Agency reported.

In a congratulatory message Sunday to President Hosni Mubarak on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the July 1952 Egyptian Revolution, Begin said: "I think we (Egypt and Israel) should take further steps to achieve peace in the region and that we should do our best to make true this noble aim." Begin did not specify the nature of these steps.

Egypt, the only Arab state maintaining dip-

lomatic relations with Israel has sharply condemned the Zionist state's military drive into Lebanon that started on June 6.

Relations between the two countries have been strained since then amid calls from Egyptian opposition leaders for the expulsion of Israel's ambassador in Cairo in retaliation for the invasion of Lebanon.

In his reply, President Mubarak, referring to Israel's thrusts into Lebanon, said: "the current developments in the area have left a negative impact on the peace process." He said the two countries now have to put into practice what he called the spirit of the Camp David peace accords.

The front has been fighting Morocco for independence of the Western Sahara since 1976.

Rajavi's sister, brother-in-law held

Some 15 African countries have said they will not take part in the summit if the admission to membership of the Polisario guerrillas' self-proclaimed Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) is not frozen. The Polisario Front, backed by Libya and Algeria, was admitted to the OAU at an ordinary ministerial conference in Addis Ababa last February but 19 countries led by Morocco walked out in protest.

The front has been fighting Morocco for independence of the Western Sahara since 1976.

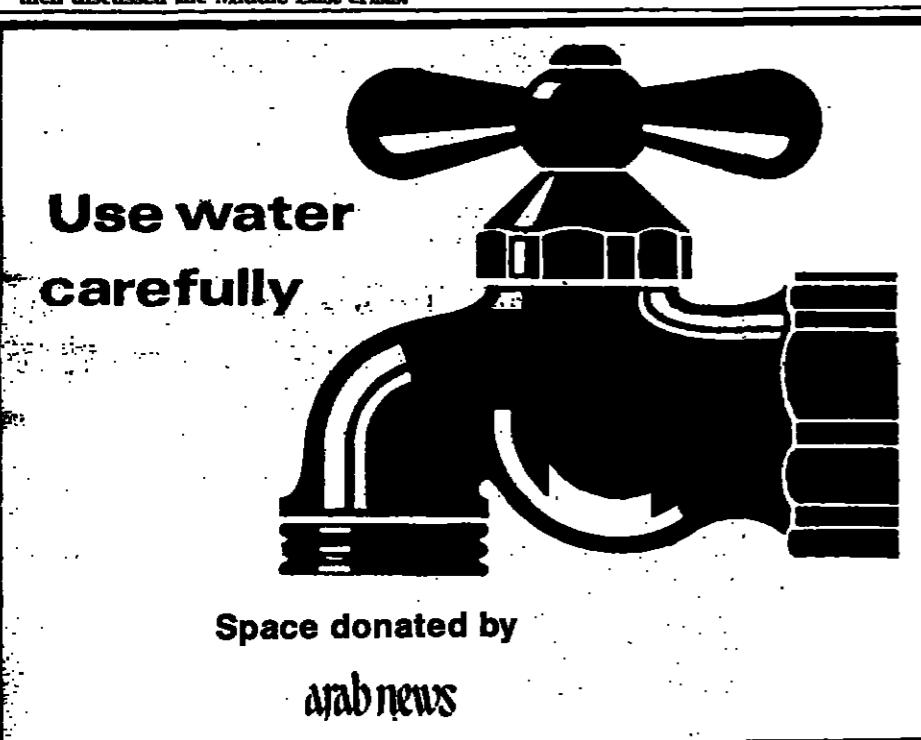
Teheran radio reported Sunday that five members of the Mujahedeen have been killed and 47 arrested in raids and shoot-outs in the Iranian capital over the past few days.

The radio, monitored in London, quoted a statement by revolutionary guards as saying three guerrillas were killed and 17 arrested in raids on four hideouts. A further two were killed and 30 arrested when guerrillas clashed with guards in Teheran, the radio said.

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IN ROME: U.S. special envoy to the Middle East Philip Habib (right) shakes hand with Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo during their meeting in Rome Sunday. The two men discussed the Middle East crisis.



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Over flagging Twins

Boggs, Lansford star in Red Sox's big win

NEW YORK, July 26 (AP) — Wade Boggs's three-run homer and Carney Lansford's solo homer and sacrifice fly carried Boston to a 5-0 victory over Minnesota Twins Sunday and moved the Red Sox within one-half game of first-place Milwaukee in the American League east.

Mike Torrez struck out four, walked one, hit two batters and scattered six hits in 7 2-3 innings. Mark Clear preserved the shutout.

The Brewers lost 6-4 in Kansas City as Larry Gura and Mike Armstrong teamed for a five-hitter and Hal McRae drove in two runs. The Royals stayed within two games of first-place California in the AL west.

Voicey Nahler of the Angels earned his first AL victory with 6 2-3 innings of four-hitter shutout relief against the New York Yankees in California's 6-4 victory. Brian Downing's sacrifice fly in the fourth inning gave the Angels their winning run.

Greg Luzinski's three-run homer in the first inning and Lamar Hoyt's seven-hitter helped the Chicago White Sox beat Toronto 5-3. Toby Harrah's 14th home run sparked Cleveland past Seattle 5-3.

John Lowenstein drove in four runs with a pair of home runs as Baltimore beat Oakland 6-2. Rickey Henderson stole one base to bring his season total to 92 in 98 games.

In an AL doubleheader in Detroit, Alan

Trammell's two-run home run and solo shots by Jerry Turner and Chet Lemon led the Tigers past Texas 7-2 in the first game. The Tigers made it a sweep, winning the nightcap 7-6 on Enos Cabell's ninth-inning RBI infield single.

In the National League, Dave Parker, Bill Madlock and Jason Thompson drove in two runs apiece and John Candelaria pitched a four-hitter as the Pittsburgh Pirates beat Atlanta 8-0 the Braves' third shutout loss in four games.

George Hendrick's tie-breaking, two-out double off Don Sutton in the eighth inning carried St. Louis past Houston 4-3. Alex Revino's RBI triple and Bruce Berenyi's five-hitter paced Cincinnati to a 2-1 victory over the Chicago Cubs.

Steve Carlton fired a five-hitter for his 50th career shutout, hurling the Philadelphia Phillies to a 1-0 victory over Los Angeles. The victory enabled Philadelphia to remain in a virtual tie with St. Louis in the NL east. Manny Trillo drove in the game's only run with a second-inning single off Jerry Reuss.

RBI singles by Chili Davis and Jack Clark in San Francisco's three-run eighth inning, vaulted the Giants past Montreal 3-2. San Diego beat New York 3-2 on Tony's 10th-inning single as the Padres pulled within five games of first place Atlanta in the NL west.

In an AL doubleheader in Detroit, Alan



Gura...peps up Royals

Le Roux propels Sussex to top in Sunday League

LONDON, July 26 (Agencies) — Burly South African Garth le Roux thumped a brilliant 85 Sunday to help Sussex to a four-wicket victory over Northamptonshire and the leadership of the John Player Cricket League.

All-rounder le Roux was promoted in the batting order as Sussex chased Northamptonshire's total of 213 for four and responded by scoring his 85 off only 80 balls. His innings included six sixes and one four. Paul Philpott then finished off Northamptonshire with an unbeaten 44, including a match-winning six.

Wayne Larkins (59) and Peter Willey (53), both banned for joining the rebel tour of South Africa, earlier looked to have put the home team in a strong position. Sussex, which has a game in hand, overtook Middlesex at the head of the standings, standings as slumped to a shock 39-run defeat against Glamorgan, at Swansea, in a low scoring match.

Glamorgan won their first Sunday match of the season only last week at Worcester, and opener Alan Jones put the Welsh side on the road to victory with an impressive 52 in his side's total of 172 for six. Middlesex, which has lost for only the second time in ten matches, mustered up only 133 as Davies finished with three for 17.

Yorkshire, under the leadership of Ray Illingworth, carried on its success story in the One-Day matches as it recorded a five-wicket victory over Kent at Canterbury. Kent were shot out for 162 with Les Potter (32) and Alan Knott (31) offering resistance. A brisk 59 by Athey and a patient unbeaten 34 by Geoff Boycott saw Yorkshire through.

A fine, unbeaten 55 by Asif Din and a quickfire 55 by T. Lloyd failed to lift Warwickshire from the cellar of the John Player League as it suffered yet another defeat, this time against Lancashire at Old Trafford. The Lancs, batting first, seemed impregnable



Willey...fine knock in vain

when they blasted 225 for six. David Lloyd hit 93 and Clive Lloyd cracked 70 in Lancashire's innings. But the Warwicks came within 18 runs before it ran out of overs with five wickets in hand.

Glocestershire's Andy Stovold blasted 49 runs to steer his side to an eight-wicket victory over Hampshire. Shepherd (3-27) and Stephenson (3-36) restricted the Hants to 145 for nine with Greenidge (41) being the top scorer for Hampshire at Bristol.

Surrey beat Nottinghamshire by seven runs at the Oval. Clive Rice (62) and J. Birch (44) brought the Notts within Surrey's total of 193 for four, but their effort went in vain. At Taunton Somerset, who retained the Benson and Hedges Cup title, also scored a narrow two-run victory over Worcestershire.

Somerset set Worcester a target of 240. And Worcester nearly made it. Till K. Weston (103) was at the crease Worcester kept pace, but his exit saw the rate slump.

Hearns ends McCracken's unbeaten run

DETROIT, Michigan, July 26 (AP) — Former World Boxing Association welterweight champion Thomas Hearns stopped unranked but previously unbeaten Jeff McCracken in the eighth round Sunday to continue his drive toward a middleweight title fight.

The referee stopped the bout at 1:29 of the

eighth as Hearns landed a series of unanswered roundhouse punches to the head and body of McCracken while the 24-year-old was draped against the ropes.

Hearns had floored McCracken twice in the second round, first with a powerful overhand right early in the second and with a right hook that ended a series of punches that opened a cut over his opponent's left eye at the end of the round.

Hearns, who lost his WBA welterweight crown to Sugar Ray Leonard in a title unification bout Sept. 16, 1981, posted a four-year, 31-1 record with 29 knockouts in the 147-pound (66.25-kilogram) welterweight division he has left to undefeated Kron Boxing Club teammate Milton McCrory.

Hearns, whose nose was bled in a toe-to-toe exchange in the fourth, took charge of the bout in the sixth and continued on way to victory in his first fight since a first-round knockout February 27 of Marcos Geraldino in Las Vegas.

Hearns, whose career record is now 33-1, has won all three fights in the 160-pound (72-kilogram) limit middleweight division. McCracken, now sports a 16-1 record with 13 knockouts in a two-year professional career.

Meanwhile, it is believed that Argentina's Gustavo Balas has more than an even chance to dethrone World Boxing Association

Thomas Hearns...easy victor

Vasily Smyslov downs Browne to remain sole leader

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands, July 26 (AP) — Former world champion Vasily Smyslov of the Soviet Union remained the leader of the Inter-Zone (qualifying) Chess Tournament with 7.5 points Monday after the completion of the one of the two postponed tenth round matches of the competition.

Michael Suba of Romania, with an English opening, defeated Karl Karlsson of Sweden in 48 moves in the completion of their postponed match early Sunday. The second postponed match, between Jaime Suny, Neto of Brazil, and Lev Psakhis, the current Soviet champion, was adjourned for the second time after 65 moves. Neto, with an English opening, had adjourned with Psakhis after 41 moves the first time. At that time experts had said that Neto held a slight advantage.

Smyslov, playing with black pieces, defen-

ded Walther Browne of the United States, with white pieces and with a Queen's pawn opening, drew with former world champion Tigran Petrosian, grandmaster of the Soviet Union, with a Nimzo-Indian defense, in 32 moves. Browne was defeated by time after he had used the regulation 2.30 hours, while blacks used only 1.29.

Other results in this round of 13 matches, 14 grand and international masters tournament which ends Saturday were: Grandmaster Jan Timman of Holland, with white pieces and an English opening, defeated international master Jonathan Mestel of England, in 40 moves. Whites played during 2.15 hours and blacks 2.29.

Jozsef Pinter of Hungary, with white pieces and a Queen's pawn opening, defeated Bent Larsen, grandmaster of Denmark, with a Indian defense, 28, 38 moves. Whites used 1.52 hours, while black played for 1.29.

Zoltan Ribli of Hungary, playing white

pieces and with a Queens pawn opening, drew with former world champion Tigran Petrosian, grandmaster of the Soviet Union, with a Nimzo-Indian defense, in 18 moves. Ribli, who was the only player who remained unbeaten, offered the draw and Petrosian accepted it. White used 1.32 hours, while blacks played for 1.23.

International master Slim Bouaziz of Tunisia, with a King's pawn opening, and Grandmaster Vladimir Tukmakov of the Soviet Union with Sicilian defense, drew in 28 moves after the Tunisian player offered the draw who was accepted by Tukmakov.

White pieces played only 33 minutes, while blacks played for 1.58 hours.

The two top players in the standing at the end of the tournament will be qualified to take part in the Candidates Tournament to be played in 1983.

Peete sails away with Busch crown

WILLIAMSBURG, Virginia, July 26 (AP) — Cal Peete of the United States converted his deadly accuracy into a 2-under-par 69 and his second victory in three weeks Sunday in the storm-shortened Anheuser-Busch Golf Classic.

The tournament was reduced to 54 holes when a series of thunderstorms disrupted Friday's play. Peete, a winner two weeks ago in the Milwaukee (Wisconsin) Open, won the title by a two-stroke margin on his total of 203, 10 shot under par on the 6,684-yard Kingsmill Golf Club course. The victory was worth \$63,000 from a total purse of \$350,000.

Bruce Lietzke had to settle for second place at 205 after a no-bogey round of 66.

Former U.S. Amateur champion Hal Sutton and Rik Massengale tied for third at 206. Sutton had a closing 68 in the hot, humid weather. Massengale shot a 70, including a

costly three-putt bogey on the final hole that dropped him out of a tie for second.

Bill Rogers was alone at 207 after a 71. Tied at 208 were Doug Tewell, Victor Regalado of Mexico, Peter Oosterhuis of England and David Edwards. Tewell and Regalado each shot 67. Oosterhuis, a runner-up in last week's British open had a closing 68. Edwards shot 78.

In Bradford, England Sandy Lyle of Britain shot a 5-under-par 66 to win the Lawrence Barley International. Lyle finished with a 72-hole total of 269, 15-under-par and two strokes clear of second placed Manuel Pino of Spain, who carded a last round 65. Rex Caldwell of the United States was third on 273 after a final round of 69.

Lyle, 24, reached the turn in 29 strokes with four bogeys and an eagle and then had further birdies at the 11th and 12th holes. He finished in shaky fashion, three-putting at the

16th and double bogeying the 17th but said:

"There was no way I was going to let this one slip. I was feeling pretty mean out there."

Ken Brown of Britain, leader after 54 holes, had a disastrous 74 and finished down the field on 273. Top Americans Lee Trevino and Arnold Palmer also made no impact. Trevino had 69 for 279 while Palmer carded 73 for 282.

In the women's event Janet Alex, posting her first victory as a professional, shot 54 holes, favoring Joanne Carner and Beth Daniel with a final round 4-under-par 68 to win the 30th U.S. Women's Open Championship by six strokes.

Alex, 26, finished with a 72-hole total of 283, five under par, pulling away from the pack over the last five holes.

Two-time open champ Carner and Daniel both collapsed in the stretch, finishing in a four-way tie for second at 289. Carner shot a final-round 75, while Daniel had a 76. Donna White, with a 72, and Sandra Hayni, with a 71, also were at 289.

Alex, whose 68 was the best round of the tournament, displayed deadly tee shots and iron play in winning the \$175,000 event. The winner's check of \$27,315 was by far her biggest ever. Her best finish as a pro was a second place.

Daniel, 25, the leading money winner in women's golf the last two years, went into the last round on the 6342-yard Del Paso Country Club course one stroke ahead of Carner and 2 ahead of Alex. But she had a disastrous day.

The lead changed hands several times in the 90-degree heat, and there was a three-way tie at one point. A crowd of 14,000, largest in the history of the U.S. Golf Association event, watched the action.

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In exhibition final

Connors outlasts Borg in thriller

Vitas Gerulaitis.

CITY OF INDUSTRY, California, July 26 (AP) — Reigning Wimbledon champion Jimmy Connors, deadly at the net, downed Bjorn Borg of Sweden 5-7, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2 Sunday to win the \$100,000 Michelin Light Cup.

The match was a sort of footnote to Wimbledon, which five-time champion Borg skipped. Connors, who had lost 15 of 23 previous meetings with Borg, beat John McEnroe to win the title for the second time.

Although Borg has played in just two tournaments this year and has yet to win, he appeared sharp in the two-day exhibition event at Industry Hills. His famed ground-strokes were not as consistently accurate as in the past, but he played very well at times. Connors, however, was extremely effective on the net, frequently scoring when Borg would not get the ball past him.

Court temperatures topped 100 degrees (38 c) for much of the match, which lasted 3 hours and 39 minutes and was viewed by a sellout crowd of around 8,000.

Connors, 29, appeared to take command in the second and third sets, but Borg, 26, fought back in the fourth to send it into a deciding set. Connors quickly established control again, however, breaking Borg's service in the second game and building a 3-0 lead. He broke Borg's service again in the final game.

Borg seemingly refreshed after both he and Connors had requested and received a 10-minute pause in the competition, extended the match when he won a fourth set tie-breaker. After Borg had served three aces in the 11th game to take a 6-5 lead, Connors held service to tie it at 6-6. Borg then built a 4-1 lead in the tiebreaker and finally took it 7-3.

In the opening set, Connors broke Borg's service in the first game, Borg broke Connors in the next, then each held service until the Swede took the set with another break in the 12th game.

After the two had exchanged service breaks to open the second set, Connors broke Borg again in the third game, then held his own serve to take a 3-1 edge. Connors built a 5-2 lead with another service break, as Borg appeared to be tiring. Connors dominated the next set in much the same fashion, breaking Borg's service twice and moving out to a quick 4-0 lead.

Connors, who collected \$50,000 for the victory, had beaten Sandy Mayer 6-2, 7-5 in Saturday's opening competition of the four-player event. Borg, who collected \$25,000, had opened with a 6-2, 7-6 triumph over

Meanwhile, top-seeded Guillermo Vilas of Argentina downed Brazil's unseeded Marcos Hocevar 7-6, 6-1 to win the Austrian Open, the third time he has captured the event.

In the women's final, second-ranked Romanian Virginia Ruzici crushed Czechoslovak Lea Plchova 6-2, 6-2 to take her third tournament win in the Austrian resort town of Kitzbuehel.

Hocevar, who reached the final here after a string of upset victories, displayed aggressiveness throughout the hard-fought first set, surprising the heavily favored Vilas. But Vilas came back to dominate the second set, giving up only one game before overcoming the Brazilian in 85 minutes.

In the women's final, Ruzici dominated action with a strong forehand, easily downing Plchova in 80 minutes.

Australians Mark Edmondson and Kim Warwick won the doubles title. After defeating compatriot John Fitzgerald and Wojtek

Fibak of Poland 6-4, 2-6, 6-3 in the semifinal, they beat Australian Rod Frawley and Pavel Slozil of Czechoslovakia 4-6, 6-4, 6-3 in the final.

Hungarian Balazs Taroczy won the \$75,000 Dutch Open Tennis by defeating Buster Mottram of England 7-6, 6-7, 6-3, 7-6 before a capacity crowd.

The victory meant \$15,000 for the Budapest residing economist, while Mottram earned \$7,500 with his second place.

Taroczy, ranked 23rd in the world, and Mottram, ranked 20th, have now met a total of 12 times in international tournaments with both winning 6 matches.

The six time Dutch Open winner Taroczy hit two aces and one double fault, while Mottram hit 4 aces and two double faults in the four sets which lasted three hours and 49 minutes.

Mottram, lately told the local press that he intended to stop his tennis career the coming season and concentrate on winning a conservative seat in parliament.

As Lendl ousts Noah to avenge defeat

Teenager Arias stuns fancied Clerc

WASHINGTON, July 26 (AP) — Czechoslovakia's Ivan Lendl, seeking revenge for his Davis Cup loss to Yannick Noah, defeated the French Tennis star 6-3, 6-3 Sunday to join 17-year-old Jimmy Arias, a surprising winner over Argentina's Jose Luis Clerc, in the final of the \$240,000 D.C. National Bank Tennis Classic.

Arias stunned Clerc, the tournament's No. 2 seed and defending champion 3-6, 6-2, 6-4 Sunday afternoon in the American's first appearance ever in the semifinals of a major tournament.

For Lendl — the tour's leading money winner with over \$1.1 million in earnings in 1982 — the victory advances him to the final of a tournament for the 12th time in 14 appearances this year. Lendl, wowing revenge for his loss in Paris during France's Davis Cup victory over Czechoslovakia, took control of the match breaking Noah in the seventh game of the first set.

Noah was guilty of two unforced errors in the game and Lendl provided the rest with two crisp passing shots. With Noah's first serve proving erratic, Lendl was able to take command of the net play, attacking on Noah's short second serve.

Lendl closed out the first set and opened

the second by winning six straight games. Noah held serve in the fourth game of the set as he moved to the net for the first time. It proved to be a momentary rally, however, as Lendl's pinpoint passing shots ended Noah's hopes of a comeback.

Arias, one of the bright young stars of the men's tour, has enjoyed a meteoric rise in the world rankings moving from No. 673 to No. 79 in just two years on the tour. On Sunday, he came from one set down to baffle the world's fifth ranked player with his speed and coolness under fire.

Only once in the first set did Arias show the form that allowed him to advance to the semifinals for the first time in his pro career as he broke Clerc in the sixth game of the set to knot the score at three games.

In the sixth game, Arias twice fooled Clerc by going deep to the corner with forehand smashes. Arias' winning shots, however, were too few and far between to alter the outcome of the set.

Down one set, Arias abandoned a conservative baseline game to rush the net for accurate drop shots and forehead passing shots that had Clerc moving from one side of the court to the other. He broke through against Clerc's serve three times in the set and for the



Connors...deadly at the net

Chris, Martina help U.S. maintain stronghold on Cup

SANTA CLARA, California, July 26 (AP) — Martina Navratilova and Chris Evert Lloyd continued America's dominance of the Federation Cup Sunday when they swept singles matches against West Germany to give the United States its seventh straight triumph. The final score was 3-0.

Navratilova, who led Czechoslovakia to victory in 1975 shortly before she defected to the United States, beat Bettina Bunge 6-4, 6-4 to clinch the match and become the first player to win for two nations.

The world's two top women players had to struggle against the German teenagers. Bunge, 19, fought off one match point in the eighth game of the second set then broke the three-time Wimbledon champion.

Navratilova, 25, ran out the match on her next service, winning at love when she smacked a backhand volley out of Bunge's reach for the final point.

Lloyd finally found her rhythm in the second set against Claudia Kohde and began to dictate the tempo of the match. As Lloyd grew stronger, the 18-year-old German weakened in the hot midday sun and Lloyd earned a 2-6, 6-1, 6-3 triumph.

Kohde was superb at the net in the opening set, rushing in aggressively behind a powerful first serve and volleying winners out of the reach of the sluggish 27-year-old Lloyd.

The turning point in the two-hour match came in the third game of the second set when Lloyd blasted a forehand crosscourt winner to break Kohde and take a 2-1 lead. Navratilova came down to court-side on the changeover to talk with Lloyd, and from that point, the American was in contrast.

Lloyd lapsed briefly in the opening game of the final set and was broken when an easy backhand from the baseline drifted wide. But she broke back in the next game and held at love for a 2-1 lead after a brilliant duel at the net.

Following another exchange of breaks in the fifth and sixth games, Lloyd held at love again for 4-3 lead. Kohde, visibly tired, netted an easy backhand for the crucial break point in the eighth game to fall behind 5-3, and the crowd of 7,553 erupted in cheers for Lloyd.

Kohde fought off one match point on

Lloyd's serve but finally succumbed when Lloyd drilled a forehand within inches of the sideline, far out of Kohde's reach.

The final score of 3-0 was attained, but with difficulty. Martina teamed up with Evert-Lloyd, and the pair overcame a shaky start to score a 3-6, 6-1, 6-2 victory over the German combination of Bunge and Kohde.

France won the consolation honors with a 2-1 victory over Canada. Corinne Vanier was 6-3, 2-0 when Margerie Blackwood had to retire. But Canada's Carling Dassett beat Brigitte Simon-Ghisl 5-7, 6-3, 6-0 to put Canada on level. France won the deciding doubles when Frederique Thibault and Vanier downed Helene Pelletier and Dassett 6-3, 6-1.

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Undisturbed for 2 millennia

Chinese archaeologists strike remains of legendary emperor

By Richard Pascoe

CHINA. China (R) — Some had been cut in half, some beheaded, others torn limb from limb and a few had arrowheads still lodged in their skulls.

There were 17 skeletons, each buried in a separate grave. Apparently noblemen, they were all interred at roughly the same time. For what reason, no one is quite sure, just as no one knows exactly who they were.

The corpses of 100 others had iron rings around their necks and had been buried with much less ceremony in crudely pits. They were clearly prisoners and some, again, had arrowheads in their bones.

Further along the valley, under a huge earth mound, lies the man who killed them all 2,200 years ago. He was Qin Shi Huang, the first emperor of China, unifier of China and one of the most terrible rulers the world has ever known. He probably killed none of them personally but was responsible for the deaths of tens of thousands more.

Without him or someone like him, Hitler, the map of Asia and the history of the world might have been quite different, and the Chinese might have had to call themselves something else.

The bodies are the latest discoveries unearthed at the Chin emperor's tomb outside Xian, this former capital in northwest China.

It is from the state of Chin that China got its European name, possibly via contact along the ancient Silk Route to the West across the deserts of Central Asia, of which this city was the eastern terminus.

As the king of Chin, one of seven warring states, Qin Shi Huang crushed six rival kingdoms to unify China for the first time in 221 B.C. and, unlike the contemporary Roman empire, which eventually fell apart into separate nations, the Chinese have remained basically united ever since.

In China itself the country is called "Zhongguo", the middle country, reflecting the traditional view that they constituted the

center of the world surrounded by uncivilized barbarians.

In Qin Shi Huang's day it was true, and it was his conscript laborers who first built the Great Wall of China by joining up existing scattered fortifications to keep out the spacious nomad hordes to the north.

The Chinese have always known where his tomb was, but the history books said it was looted shortly after his death, so it was left largely undisturbed for two millennia.

But in March 1974, local peasants digging well to the east of the main burial mound stumbled on a huge underground vault containing an army of 6,000 life-size pottery warriors. It was an astounding archaeological discovery and made the site into one of China's main tourist attractions.

Since then the digging has never stopped and Chinese archaeologists are gradually accumulating a wealth of knowledge about their ancestors who founded a great empire while Rome was still grappling with cartage.

The 17 men in separate graves appear to be noblemen killed after the emperor's death and buried as accessories, according to the archaeologists in charge. They said one possible explanation was that they were ministers who were unhappy with the emperor's successor, his younger son, Huai, who had them executed. The skeletons found with iron rings around their necks were believed to have been convicts killed after doing forced labor on the tomb site.

Ancient Chinese writings say the emperor started building his tomb immediately after he unified the nation, putting 700,000 prisoners to work on it — more than double the number he drafted to construct the Great Wall.

Other recent discoveries there include 93 pits containing the remains of horses, some of which appeared to have been buried alive with pottery models of cavalrymen on their backs.

One pit was found containing half-size bronze model horse-drawn chariots, indicating

the gradual origins of a later tendency to miniaturize tomb figures.

Another was filled with the skeletons of rare animals and birds, indicating that the imperial zoo may also have been slaughtered to accompany the emperor after death.

Apart from the main vault housing the ghostly life-size battalion, archaeologists have found a second vault containing more figures and full-size chariots, and a much smaller third vault full of higher-ranking life-size clay soldiers which appears to have been a make-believe general staff headquarters.

It seems the emperor, a firm believer in the superstitions of his time, hoped his phantom legions would enable him to continue his conquests after death.

But he needed his tomb sooner than he thought. He died while still quite young in 210 B.C., and after his body was placed in the main vault his ministers shut the outer tomb doors entombing alive an unknown number of workers and craftsmen with him. A large number of his concubines were also killed to join him.

Some estimate there may be almost 10,000 bodies buried in and around the tomb, although archaeologist Yuan Zhongyi says this is an exaggeration. He said that after nine years of work, only one-tenth had been excavated. At this rate it could take nearly another century to finish the work.

Yuan described the discoveries in an interview as unparalleled in archaeological history and of enormous value. "People consider it one of the wonders of the world," he added.

As for Qin Shi Huang, whom the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung greatly admired, Yuan said it was now generally agreed that he played a positive role in unifying the nation, standardizing Chinese characters and setting up a proper system of weights and measures.

But he lived in extreme extravagance said site chief Hang Dezhou. "He wanted to be immortal. This fact itself is evidence of how he thought."



BACK IN BRITISH CONTROL: The British dependency of South Georgia, in the South Atlantic, invaded by Argentine troops in April, is back in British control. With the Union Flag flying from one of the buildings, three Royal Marines are seen on patrol in Grytviken.

Revelations puzzling

Attack on Argentine cruiser recalled

By Andrew Wilson

LONDON (LOS) — Need 382 Argentine sailors have died? The question has cropped up again with further revelations about the sinking of the cruiser *General Belgrano* on May 2 — The first major action in the Anglo-Argentine Falklands War.

That Sunday afternoon the 44-year-old warship was cruising in the South Atlantic between the Argentine mainland and the Falkland Islands when she was struck by two Tigerfish torpedoes from the British nuclear-powered submarine *Conqueror*.

The torpedoes struck amidships, destroying the engine room and power supply. A 75 mph gale was blowing at the time. Twenty-eight minutes after the vessel was hit, Capt. Hector Bonzo gave orders to abandon ship. It took 12 minutes to get the last of the survivors of the 1,042-man crew into the inflatable life rafts.

At 5 p.m. (local time) the *Belgrano* sank. Her gun turrets askew, as her sailors reportedly sang the Argentine national anthem. By then the waves were so high that the survivors were forced to cut the ropes linking the life rafts together, for fear of the rafts being torn apart.

Most of the casualties were in the crew sleeping quarters and mess deck, where men were taking coffee. Comrades went below, where according to Capt. Bonzo, some decks were already red-hot, to drag those they could to safety.

The rest were lost in life rafts that were never recovered in the raging seas. Back at the British submarine's base in Scotland recently, *Conqueror*'s commanding officer, Capt. Wreford-Brown, told how his submarine had "shadowed the *Belgrano* for hours" before torpedoing her 30 miles outside the 200-mile Falklands blockade zone announced by the British government shortly after the Argentine invasion.

Aware of criticism in some quarters for having brought his boat into port flying the traditional "Jolly Roger" skull-and-crossed-torpedoes flag to celebrate a "kill," Cmdr. Wreford-Brown, who is 37, said the sinking had been necessary, and that the *Belgrano* had been "a threat to the British Task Force."

It was later confirmed that the sinking had been on a direct operational order from the commander-in-chief of the British Fleet, Adm. Sir John Fieldhouse, sitting in his bomb-proof headquarters in the London suburb of Northwood, Middlesex.

What were the *General Belgrano* and her two escorting destroyers really doing? Back in Argentina after the attack, Capt. Bonzo claimed she was "steaming toward the Argentine mainland." But a few days earlier the British defense secretary, John Nott, said the cruiser had been "closing" on the British Task Force.

The Ministry of Defense insists that she was "skirting" the blockade zone, probably seeking to pinpoint the position of British Task Force units for attack by Argentine

planes.

What is puzzling about this suggestion is that the *Belgrano* was far from being an ideal surveillance ship. She carried only two helicopters, mainly for anti-submarine warfare. The obvious vessel for surveillance would have been the aircraft carrier *Ventimiglia de Mayo*; but this was nowhere in the area.

Nor, it appears, were any British surface ships anywhere within range of the *Belgrano*'s guns (15 six-inch and eight five-inch), the largest of which had a maximum range of 13 miles.

The cruiser carried no surface-to-surface missiles. These (Exocets) were carried by her two escorts, which were not attacked.

It was, of course, within the declared objectives of the British Task Force to sink the *Belgrano*, in that in announcing its "total exclusion" zone round the Falklands, the British government had publicly resolved to try to take any other measures necessary to safeguard British units and enforce the blockade.

But to some neutral observers it appeared

Japanese bid to distort history sparks protests

By Herve Couturier

The long-planned changes aroused considerable controversy in Japan itself while they were still under discussion. The official green light was given quietly June 28 and reported only by the Japanese-language press here.

But the changes did not go unnoticed abroad, provoking angry reactions in South Korea and China. Officials and newspapers in Peking and Seoul have accused Japanese educators of distorting history.

On Saturday, the official Chinese newspaper the *People's Daily* responded to a Japanese government communiqué the day before in which Education Minister Heiji Ogawa rejected the charge as "interference in Japanese internal affairs."

"To hold China and its people in contempt and to damage the good relations between China and Japan, is this still an internal affair of Japan?" the *People's Daily* asked.

Ogawa's statement was angrily published by the South Korean press under large headlines. Emotions ran so high Monday that police in Seoul strengthened the guard around the Japanese Embassy. In Pyongyang, the North Korean government published its own official protest Monday.

Questions of political interference in education are not new in Japan. Teaching, particularly of history, was from the 1867 Meiji restoration to 1945 an official instruction designed to maintain the cult of the emperor and to conform to state, not individual interests.

The 1945 defeat and subsequent American occupation was expected to liberate education and give instructors the right to choose their own texts.

In the 1950's, however, politicians tried to regain control over textbook content. A 17-year-old trial is still under way here between a former university professor, Saburo Ienaga, and the Education Ministry. Ienaga's book was rejected by authorities in 1965 and he is challenging the decision's constitutionality. The issue has reached the supreme court and is to be re-examined by the Tokyo higher court.

Meanwhile, the ministry again has begun to examine all history texts before approving their publication.

A number of universities have also been concerned by the apparent wish of the governing Liberal Democrats to reinforce that control. In an October article in Japan's quarterly, a publication of the *Asahi Shimbun* newspaper, Tokyo University professor of pedagogy, Masami Yamazumi, warned of the dangers of a return to the pre-war educational system.

"The two main forces behind the militarism and ultra-nationalism of pre-war Japan were the army and the system of public education," he wrote. "If the former was the more direct cause of war, the latter was by far the most pervasive."

The government's critics underline that nearly half the Japanese population was born after the war and could be susceptible to a return to propaganda in the schools.



DIRTY TRICKS: Sean Connery interviewing a group of demonstrators in an American comedy film called *Wrong is Right*, dealing with dirty tricks, hidden microphones and bugging in high office.

Korean hams participate in social activities

By Boo Ki-yol

SEOUL (Yonhap) — In the dead of the night during the hot summer months in Korea, it is not unusual to hear a quiet yet clear voice calling "CO (Come quickly), CO, CO!" from the open windows of a house with a shortwave antenna on its roof.

"CO, CO, CO! Please somebody standby! This is HL 1 FM located in Seoul. Hello, is it JA 1AN in Japan? Ah, MR. Hara, I'm very glad to hear you again so soon!"

This is the way a Korean "ham" (amateur radio operator) begins communicating with his foreign ham friends in the middle of the night or early morning hours, according to managing director Bae Won-kun of the Korea Amateur Radio League, headquartered in Seoul. The hams contact each other with the help of a tiny, privately-owned radio station, equipped with a transceiver, a microphone and a shortwave antenna on the roof of their house. Bae explains that hams are usually night owls because of time differences or working schedules during the day.

A typical ham conversation might go something like this: "By the way, as I told you the other day, I'm going to introduce you to one of the most impressive tourist attractions in Korea. After a five or six-hour drive by taxi or express bus from Seoul, we can reach Kyongju, the ancient capital of the Silla Kingdom, which flourished in the southeastern part of the Korean peninsula for 992 years until 935 A.D."

"At the outskirts of Kyongju, we can see the Bulguksa Temple with its stone gates built in the sixth century. Also located a short distance from town is the grotto shrine called Sokkuram, where a massive, granite-carved Buddha is situated. Other attractions nearby include the Punhwang-sa pagoda, which was built of stones carved to resemble bricks, and the Chonmaching or Horse Tomb, where over 10,000 artifacts were recently discovered.

"Furthermore, we can observe a number of royal tomb mounds, as well as the famous Emile Bell, a huge bronze bell over 1,200 years old, said to be the second largest suspended bell in the world.

"In the center of town, we can visit the Chomsongdae or Star Observation Tower, a stone structure shaped like a milk bottle that was built in 647 A.D. This ten-meter-high tower was reportedly erected according to strict mathematical specification: the 12 large stones of the base represent the months of the year, the 30 layers of stone from top to bottom are the days of the month, the 12 projecting blocks reflect the months of the lunar calendar, and the total number of building stones in the tower, 366, represents the days of the year. In short, Kyongju is an open museum. Now, it's time to sign off. Bye-bye!"

Immediately after the International Olympic Committee (IOC) selected Seoul as the site of the 1988 Summer Olympic Games at its general meeting in Baden Baden, West Germany, on Sept. 30, 1981, Korean hams tuned in their radios to inform their colleagues abroad of the unexpected and exciting victory for Korea in its bid to host the renowned sports event. To their surprise, however, they began receiving nubile congratulatory messages from hams all over the world who had already heard the news. "Thank you, thank you very much," were apparently the only words Korean hams could get in edgewise.

Bae says that "We hams talk about everything with the world ham family, except political issues and those which hamper our national cause."

In a sense, we have voice pals just like letter writers have pen pals. To give detailed information and make our conversations more colorful, we have to carefully read newspapers, magazines and other references written in English about all things Korean — culture, tradition, customs, sports, music and so forth. Among other things, this certainly improves our English conversation and word power. English is esperanto in the world of hams, I think," he says.

Though Korean hams primarily operate their private radio stations with individual call signs as a hobby, they also actively participate in various public and social activities. A few years ago, Korean hams were involved



GUARDING THE BORDER: A Spanish military guard is seen on duty outside his ornate guard box built in the shape of a tent. He is on sentry duty guarding the controversial sealed border gates to the British protectorate of Gibraltar.

Searching for deposits of natural resources

Antarctic: treasure trove for geologists

By Georg Delisle

BONN — When the research team from the Federal of Germany travels down to the so-called Antarctic spring, there are no snowdrops to welcome the men. Even at this season, it is colder here than in the coldest German winter. In the middle of springtime, the temperature is still below zero — hardly a congenial climate for scientists from temperate zones to work in. What is more, the Antarctic is a desert, with very little precipitation but a lot of ice. Huge expanses of its surface are covered with glaciers reaching down to depths of between two and three thousand meters.

Nevertheless, the scientists from the Federal Institute for Geology, Geophysics and Mineral Resources in Hanover have adjusted to the prevailing conditions. Together with a technical and logistics team and the helicopter pilots, they trained on the glacial slopes at the foot of Mount Cook, the highest mountain in New Zealand, learning how to cross a crevasse-ridden glacier. How to use ropes properly, what to do in emergencies and critical situations, and also how to build igloos. These dwellings may look like unobtrusive piles of snow from the outside, but do in fact provide quite comfortable quarters, with steps at the entrance and a separate cooking area. They even have lighting: the sunlight shines through the snow walls and creates a warm, soft, bluishgreen illumination.

Conditions outside are less hospitable: ice, snow and cliffs; and that over an area with is twice the size of Australia. Yet it is the very

vastness of the Antarctic which has aroused the interest of the neighboring countries — particularly Argentina, Chile, New Zealand and Australia — and also of some of the Western industrialized nations.

They suspect that there might be mineral resources beneath the ice of the Antarctic. Before any such resources can be exploited, however, there will have to be an international agreement on territorial rights. By the terms of the present Antarctic Treaty, all activity in the Antarctic until the year 1991 must be confined to scientific exploration. Research projects in the region have been going on for many years now. One of the aims of these projects is to ascertain which areas could, on the strength of their geological evolution, prove to contain mineral deposits.

Since the Federal Republic of Germany ratified the Antarctic Treaty in 1977, it has been carrying out its own research programme there. This has involved the setting up of the first German Antarctic base, the Georg von Neumayer Base in Atka Bay, where a technical team of some 30 men can work. It is under the supervision of the Alfred Wegener Institute in Bremerhaven.

Geologists play a significant part in the German research program. Right at the beginning, in the winter of 1977/78, the Federal Institute for Geology, Geophysics and Mineral Resources, which acts as an advisory body to the federal government in Bonn, in questions relating to geology, carried out the first offshore expedition in Antarctic waters. As in the second such expedition in 1980, the ship carried equipment which emitted sound

waves and gave a picture of the geological structure of the continental shoreline.

Since 1979, the geologists have also been at work on land. Operation Ganovex has involved two expeditions so far. Its aim is to compile a detailed geological and geophysical study of part of North Victoria Land. The area under survey is 150 by 200 kilometers in size. Several tent camps have been erected here; the central camp — known as Lili Marleen Hut and built in 1980 — accommodates six men. Links between the various camps are maintained by helicopter. Flying at low altitudes, the helicopters enable the scientists to gain a rapid and comprehensive impression of the area they are studying. This does not consist of ice alone by any means: the Transantarctic Mountains run right through it. When this formation came into being, some of the lower-lying rock strata were forced to the surface and now tower above the crust of ice; a veritable treasure trove for the geologists.

Even the rock formations beneath the ice are accessible to the scientists. With special measuring equipment, the geophysicists can penetrate the ice layers and, by measuring the magnetic pull of the earth and local anomalies in the earth's magnetic field as well as by working with sound waves, they can draw up a picture of the geological structure of the rock strata. Projects such as this are all concerned with a complex of questions which have been preoccupying geologists ever since the formulation of the continental drift theory by the German Alfred Wegener in

1912. The gist of this hypothesis is that, millions of years ago, the continents were arranged differently on the earth's surface and that they were in fact partly joined together.

It was in 1937 that the South African geologist DuToit first expounded his theory that the Antarctic might once have formed part of the original continent of Gondwana. Today, it is generally thought that, for a period of about 180 million years, Gondwana consisted of the original landmasses of South America, Africa, India, Australia and the Antarctic. It was only in the course of millions of years that this vast landmass broke apart. In the end, about 65 million years ago, Australia and the Antarctic drifted apart. In detail, the whole process is more complicated still. Even before it fell apart, Gondwana moved about the surface of the earth driven by deep convection currents.

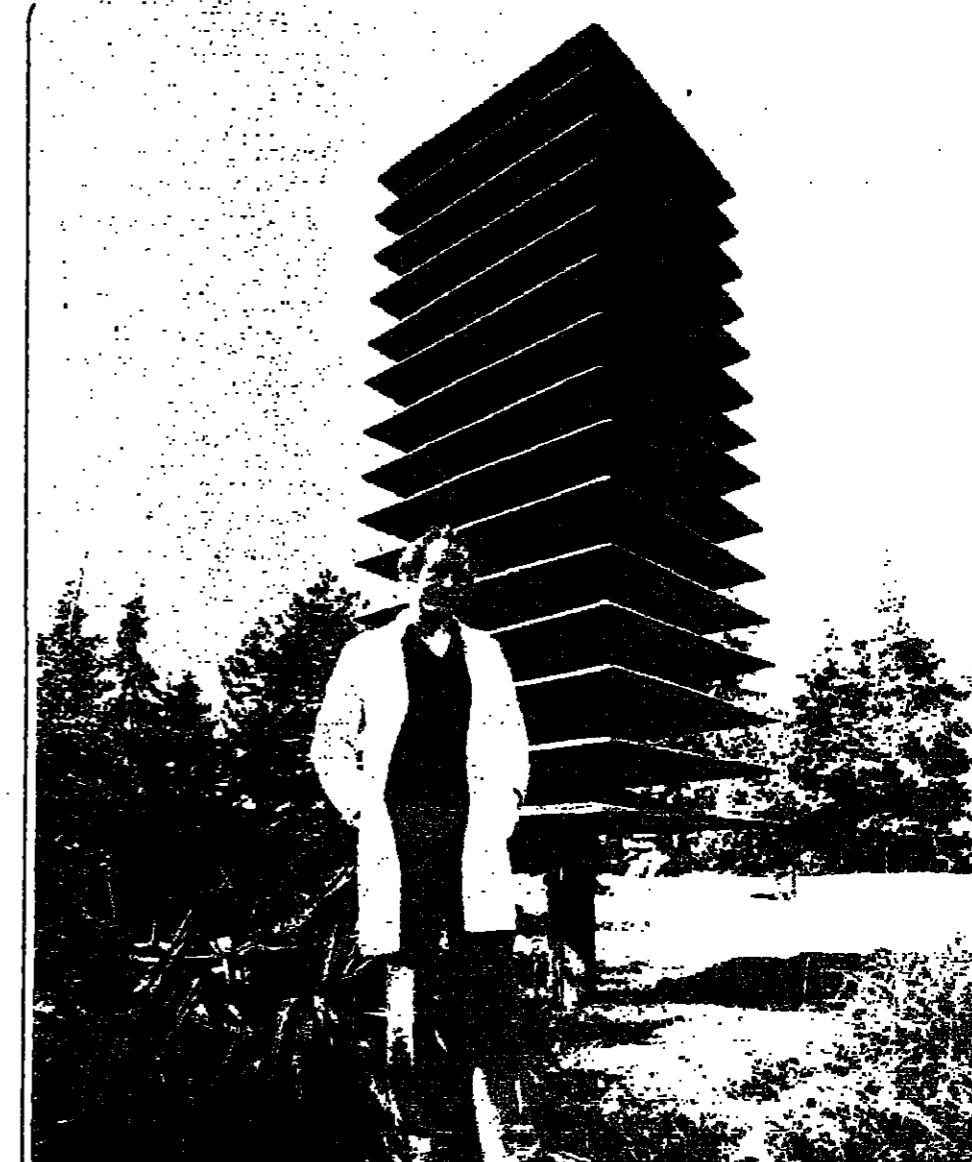
Today, we know that the Antarctic landmass was situated on the Equator 550 million years ago. Thus, the Antarctic has by no means always been as icebound as it is now. Geologically speaking, the present ice period is a relatively recent phase, its onset going back some 14 to 16 million years.

Some insight into these complex and distant events can be gained with the help of techniques like palaeomagnetic measurements, which are based on a physical phenomenon: when stone is formed, it undergoes a process of magnetization which is determined by the conditions of the earth's magnetic field prevalent at that period of time. By means of special measuring techniques, it is possible to ascertain the position of the stone — and thus of the continent concerned — when it was formed in relation to the nearest magnetic pole. An analysis of stone samples of different ages enables scientists to reconstruct each continent's wanderings.

This may all seem highly theoretical, but it does have a practical relevance. The formation of deposits of natural resources — be they ores, coal or oil — is closely bound up with the geological evolution of the continents. This knowledge gave rise to questions such as: do the mineral deposits which have been discovered in the South of Australia continue into the Antarctic? The geologists involved in Operation Ganovex have hit upon some interesting evidence in this connection. Contrary to the theory held hitherto, the Tasmanian Fold Mountains in Tasmania and Australia have no equivalent in North Victoria Land in the Antarctic.

This discovery has far-reaching implications. From now on, any reconstruction of Gondwana will have to reposition Australia quite a distance clockwise round the Antarctic.

(Courtesy: Scala)



ENERGY TREE: The "tree" is 5 meters high and consists of 15 square "leaves" made of fiberglass reinforced polyester. A coolant flows through the system and the temperature differential is made use of to heat the house of the tree's inventor, Gunther Wegner, in Bonn by means of a system of heat exchangers.

Floating house becomes popular

PARIS (RFI) — Once upon a time there was a young architect who, in his own words, didn't want to build "sugar boxes". Instead, he dreamed of lake dwellings and wanted to live in cities on the water. And, even if in Thailand or in the U.S. in the region of San Francisco there are many examples of "floating houses", such a project in France seemed to be purely utopian.

However, this Parisian architect aged 29, Eric Boucher, stuck to his guns. He himself designed the prototype of his original dwelling, in the form of an upturned shell, and it now floats on the Erdre River (a tributary of the Loire) almost in the heart of Nantes.

Eric Boucher has been living there for a few months. Several people have visited it and a dozen enthusiasts have already ordered houses like it. It is true that this floating house has very little in common with the simple dwellings of lake cities. Entirely built in

wood, it is covered with tiles of red cedar and has wide bay windows. It is supported by eight caissons of expanded polyester fixed under a framework of plasticized wood, able to carry a load of more than 100 tons. The floating house has a living space of 120 square meters and was designed to be as independent as possible.

Ultra-modern, the house is heated by solar panels laid between the double glass of the bay windows, which are able to retain the infra-red rays in light. It also possesses a system for purifying waste water and for filtering river water, two operations which are carried out in the caissons of the pontoon bridge support.

The price of this house is one of its major attractions: 2,500 francs per square meter, or half the price of a house on dry land. This makes for a total purchase price of about 200,000 francs for the house.

STOP KILLING YOURSELF

By Peter J.

Steinrohn

M.D., F.A.C.P.

use of alfalfa in the treatment of allergies."

For Mrs. T.: A panic disorder is an anxiety attack. It is often a sudden, spontaneous, unexplained attack. With it, is an associated feeling of terror, anxiety, impending doom, smothering, choking, dizziness, faintness, trembling, palpitation, nausea and helplessness. Patient is never certain what precipitated the attack. It may occur in such public places as restaurants, stores, buses, planes. One longs for the security of the home. The attack is usually followed by months of chronic anxiety and various phobias. But, treatment by psychotherapy and appropriate drugs usually brings about improvement.

* * *

For Mr. G.: Some reasons for "secondary" anxiety can be traced. For example, it may be a component of depression. It may be a complication of sedative withdrawal, hyperthyroidism and many other medical conditions. Treatment will depend upon the source of the anxiety — if it can be discovered.

* * *

For Mrs. O.: Toxic shock syndrome is not confined only to menstruating women. It has been found also in some patients following surgery. *Staphylococcus aureus* is the offending germ.

(Tomorrow: Jogging after childbirth)

MEDICALETTERS

(Replies to and from readers):

For Mr. A.: Doctors are going to work; mice are taking a vacation. According to a new project, thousands of American physicians will be taking their own medicine: aspirin, to determine if it really reduces risk of stroke and heart attack; and beta carotene (precursor of vitamin A) to learn if it reduces likelihood of lung cancer. This experiment will take a few years. A similar study is under way with a group of 5,000 British physicians. Why have physicians been selected as participants? Because they're able to assess the evidence and provide reliable information on any illness that may develop.

Dear Dr. Steinrohn: I'm too impatient to take a series of desensitization tests for my hay fever. I've heard from a friend that alfalfa pills are quite effective for allergy problems. My doctor laughs it off. Do you? — Mrs. L.

Dear Mrs. L.: I won't laugh — but how about an indulgent smile? A recent report by Irwin J. Polk, M.D. in *JAMA* states there have been no scientific reports confirming its effectiveness. On the contrary, alfalfa pills may worsen allergy symptoms. Alfalfa may also cause some blood disorder. Other side effects are flatulence and diarrhea. Specifically, Dr. Polk advises: "It would seem prudent to avoid the

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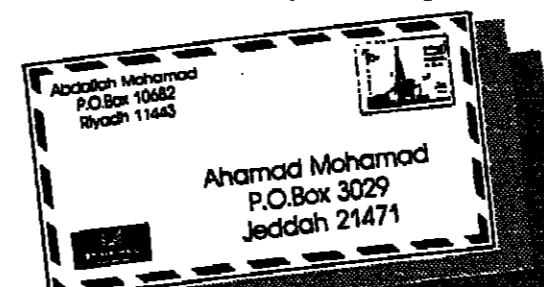
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To discuss the Exocet issue

Thatcher told to see Mitterrand

LONDON, July 26 (Agencies) — A British lawmaker urged Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to seek an urgent meeting with French President Francois Mitterrand to discuss a report that French technicians helped the Argentine Navy fit Exocet missiles which sank British ships in the Falklands.

The French Defense Ministry announced Sunday it is launching an investigation to determine whether instructions to halt all military aid to Argentina during the 74-day Falklands conflict were respected.

A report in *The Sunday Times* said a nine-man French team from the Dassault Company, which makes the Super Etendard aircraft, and Aerospatiale, the state-owned firm that produces Exocet missiles, operated in Argentina throughout the Falklands conflict.

The Sunday Times said the French technicians fitted the Exocet missile launchers

which Argentine Super Etendard fighters used to attack and sink two British ships. A total of 36 men were killed in the May 4 attack on the destroyer *Sheffield* and the May 25 attack on the merchant ship *Atlantic Conveyor*.

Left-wing Labor lawmaker Tam Dalyell said in a letter to Mrs. Thatcher that she should ask Mitterrand whether the report is true.

Dalyell asked the prime minister what the consequences would be for "the flagrant abuse" of European Economic Community sanctions if the story is true. The EEC banned military sales and sanctions against Argentina after its April 2 invasion of the Falklands.

French Defense Minister Charles Hernu said Sunday France had halted both arms supplies and technical assistance for Argentina during the Falklands crisis and said there

had been no "double talk" on France's part. He was speaking on French radio following *The Sunday Times* report.

Earlier, the French Defense Ministry said it had appointed a senior official to hold an urgent inquiry into the report. The ministry said in a statement that the French embargo, announced after Argentinian forces invaded the Falklands had been fully respected.

The statement said instructions had been given that no work should be carried out on military material that might be used by Argentinian units operating in the Falklands.

Hernu said that if there were French technicians in Argentina, "they could not have failed to be aware that the French had pronounced the embargo." He also denied that French firms had aided the Argentines with the tacit agreement of the French government.

Country's honor at stake

Falklands became my life-- Thatcher



Mrs. Margaret Thatcher

recalled saying at the time: "This is the worst week I am ever going to live through."

Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, who resigned six days later, was visiting Israel and

Loose association with U.K. suggested

PORT STANLEY, Falkland Islands, July 26 (R) — Rex Hunt, civil commissioner of the Falkland Islands, personally favors a looser association between the colony and Britain, he told a news conference at the weekend.

Hunt, ex-governor of the Falkland Islands, said: "I think it would be better to work toward a looser arrangement with Britain." He spoke of independence within Commonwealth with complete self-government and suggested Britain would look after defense and foreign affairs.

He said at Saturday's news conference that some people might like a system similar to that employed by France and her former colonies or simply a looser change of status with Britain. He also knew that a few people wanted independence.

Hunt said the islanders would have to decide what they wanted and he favored an early election in about six months time for the legislative council. He said a status that was not colonial would be more acceptable to the world.

Asked if she had "some pretty big ups and downs" during the Falklands crisis, Mrs. Thatcher replied: "We shall. I hope, never have to live through another three months like it. Every single fiber of one's being was concentrated on defining the precise scope of the problem, defining what we could do and getting the decisions on time."

Mrs. Thatcher said Argentina's intentions came "out of the blue" Wednesday March 31, when she got a message at the House of Commons saying its fleet had broken off exercises appeared to be heading for Port Stanley, capital of the colony. The premier

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Upturn in economy

Regan, Volcker see interest rates falling

WASHINGTON, July 26 (R) — U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan and Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, have said they expected high U.S. interest rates to fall enough to allow the American economy to recover this autumn.

"I expect that we are going to have a decent recovery in this economy," Regan, President Reagan's chief economic spokesman, told an interviewer on U.S. television. "I definitely think interest rates will come down," he said.

Volcker, head of the Federal Reserve Board, was less emphatic, but nevertheless optimistic about the course of the economy now in its 12th month of recession.

"I expect we will have a consumer-led recovery," he said in a separate U.S. television interview. "I think if we are successful in bringing down inflation, and I think the trend is clearly in that direction, interest rates are going to reflect that over a period of time," he added.

Some private economists have argued that heavy borrowing by the treasury this autumn would put upward pressure on already high interest rates. The current prime rate charged by U.S. banks is 16 percent.

Volcker disagreed with such projections. "We have got a big (credit) market," he said. "I think that it is possible for the government financing, big as it is, fed into this market, without upward pressure on interest rates."

Regan said that if interest rates did not

come down, "the recovery will not be that effective," but he added that he expected interest rates to be down quite a bit by the end of the year.

In the past, the treasury secretary has blamed high interest rates on what he has called the Federal Reserve Board's erratic monetary policy, saying it had confused the financial markets in New York.

On Sunday, he was very supportive of the U.S. central bank. "I am quite satisfied with what they are doing," he said, adding that the board's monetary growth targets for next year were good ones.

Some members of Congress have suggested that the Fed was too independent and should be brought under the control of either Congress or the White House. But Volcker said he did not really think these members of Congress were going to bring about any changes on Fed's independence.

Regan said Sunday that the administration would forecast budget deficit of \$100 to \$14 billion for the coming financial year when it released its mid-year economic forecast later this week. Some private analysts have said this deficit projection was based on over-optimistic economic assumptions.

But Regan said he remained confident President Reagan's program would produce the promised results, adding "we are not planning any changes in the president's policies."

Bonn backs firms to defy U.S.

BONN, July 26 (AP) — The West German government supports all companies intending to defy the U.S. administration's embargo on delivering equipment for the controversial pipeline bringing natural gas from Siberia to Western Europe, a senior official said Monday.

"The government welcomes all decisions by the firms (involved) that help fulfill the gas pipeline deal," Otto Schleicht, secretary in the economics ministry, told the country's largest circulation newspaper, *Bild*.

Schleicht's statement followed confirmation from Heinz Duerr, head of the West German electronics giant Aeg-Telefunken, that his company intends to defy the sanctions imposed by U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Gold value stays down the years

ZURICH, July 26 (R) — Paid for in gold, a sack of wheat costs about the same now as it did over three and a half centuries ago, according to calculations by a major Swiss bank.

Quoting historical documents from early 17th century, Credit Suisse said in its latest monthly bulletin that a bushel of wheat which cost 0.38 grams (0.012 ounces) of gold in 1621 was equivalent to 8.344 grams (0.011 ounces) of the metal today.

"So over these 360 years, gold has not only maintained its real value but even increased in purchasing power," said Credit Suisse economist Hans Mast. "Compared to gold, all other commodities used as money — shells, cattle, stones or even silver — disappear from the picture," it added.

Ambrosiano's fate hinges on London talks

ROME, July 26 (R) — International bankers at a meeting in London next Thursday will demand to know how soon they can hope for repayment of an estimated \$300 to \$400 million loaned to Banco Ambrosiano's Luxembourg subsidiary, according to financial and banking sources.

But the precise information sought by the mainly West European banks probably still depends on the outcome of investigations in Latin America and behind the walls of Vatican City.

The meeting called by Bank of Italy official Giovanni Battista Arduino in a London hotel will be the first formal encounter between creditors and the troubled Banco Ambrosiano group since the death of its president Roberto Calvi.

A coroner's court in London declared last Friday that Calvi had committed suicide by hanging himself underneath Blackfriars Bridge where his body was found on June 18.

Two weeks earlier Calvi had received a letter from the Bank of Italy asking for details of \$1.4 billion raised by the Banco Ambrosiano group in Europe, then loaned to clients in Latin America.

Arduino and his two fellow commissioners have sponsored the creation of a rescue group

Aeg-Kanis, an Essen-based subsidiary of the parent firm, has a 650 million-mark (\$270.83 million) order for 47 turbines for compressor stations along the pipeline. The turbines contain U.S.-built rotors, delivery of which is banned under Reagan's June 18 embargo. "We are continuing to manufacture, despite the American embargo on delivery," Duerr told *Bild*. "I intend to deliver the turbines, produced under American licence, to the Soviet Union."

Duerr said a "final decision depended, however, on the results of talks Economics Minister Otto Lambdorff and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt held in the last two weeks in the United States. Both men have said they hold out little hope of reversing the American decision.

Meanwhile, in Washington, U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Donald Regan said Sunday he did not think that the differences over the trans-Siberian pipeline would lead to a "divorce" between Paris and Washington.

The dispute, which is over European participation in the building of the Soviet pipeline, is more in the nature of "a family quarrel," Regan said. The official predicted that the issue, on which other European countries also oppose the U.S., which disapproves of the project, would be settled, but this would take time.

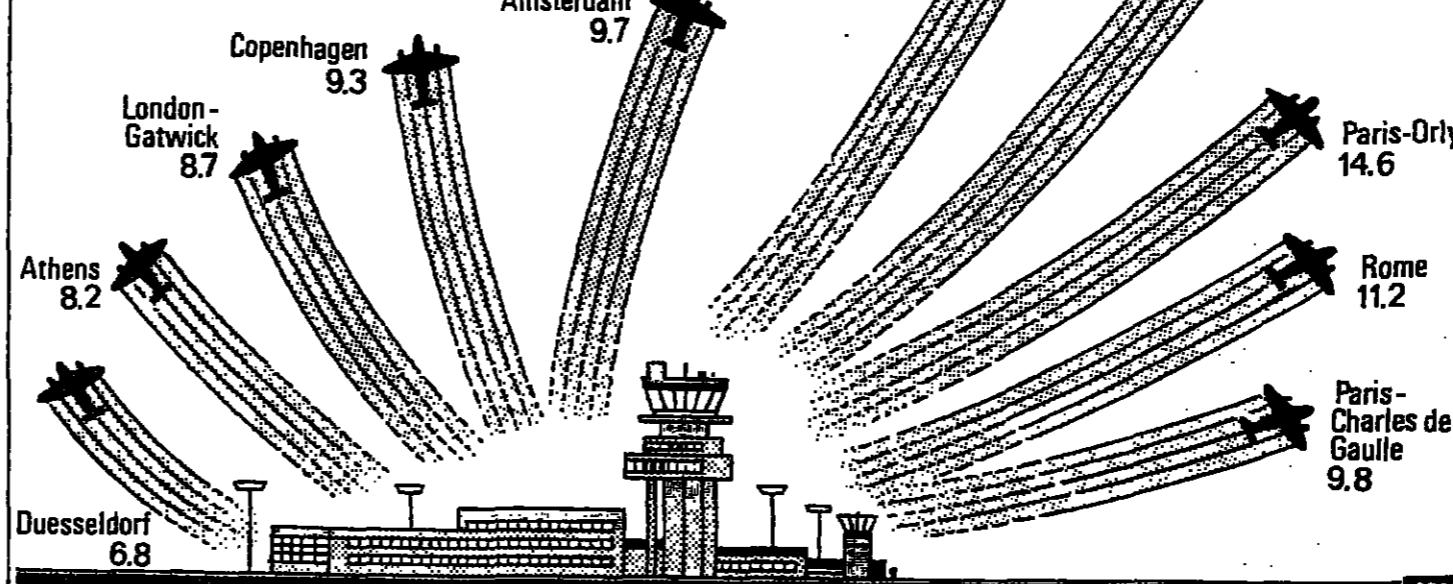
Regan made these statements in a television interview, in which he also disclosed that President Ronald Reagan had just formed a special ministerial committee to review the way that U.S. economic policy may influence the country's foreign relations. The treasury secretary said he had been made chairman of that committee, and vice-president George Bush deputy chairman.

In Moscow, the Soviet Union has started production of a special cold-resistant silico-calcium to be used in tube-making for the trans-Siberian natural gas pipeline.

Europe's Major International Airports

The ten major airports in the European Community based on the volume of embarking and disembarking passengers (scheduled and charter flights)

Source: EC



'Conservationist' states triumph

Whaling ban a feather in Greenpeace's cap

PARIS, July 26 (AFP) — The International Whaling Commission decision to ban whaling spelled victory not only for "conservationist" countries but for the ecologist association Greenpeace.

Greenpeace was created in Canada in 1970 to protest U.S. atomic tests in the Aleutian Islands, and quickly gained members in the U.S. and Europe. The movement has spectacularly campaigned to defend the marine environment and its mammals, particularly seals and whales.

After battling with powerful international whaling fleets, Greenpeace has finally won, and members shouted for joy after the "historic" vote in Brighton, England, the culmination of a ten-year fight on the high seas around the world.

The war against the whalers has had its dramatic moments, with the deadly explosive harpoon designed for the whale hunt occasionally whistling past the heads of the ecologists aboard their fragile craft sitting between the hunters and the whales.

Greenpeace militants have also researched the problem of pirate whalehunters, operating in violation of IWC whaling agreements, and have frequently condemned the Soviet Union, Japan and Spain for exceeding catch quotas and not respecting regulations on species.

The *Rainbow Warrior*, a Greenpeace old converted trawler, has been stopped on innumerable occasions during its missions.

Spanish authorities last year held *Rainbow Warrior* under armed guard for five days at the El Ferrol military base before its international crew managed a daring night escape. In another incident, Canadian coastguards seized the vessel as a crew member was painting the fur of baby seals on an ice pack, which

took away their commercial value but saved their life.

Incidents such as these, which were widely reported in the media, contributed to the organization's success. The victory over the whales will not stop the Greenpeace crusade, which is campaigning to ban seal hunting. Its campaign was recently boosted by a European Economic Community decision to ban imports of baby seal products.

Greenpeace will also continue to mobilize public opinion against the dumping of toxic products in the sea and against all nuclear testing. The organization has just completed a campaign against French, British, U.S. and Soviet testing sites and has called on these governments to temporarily halt their nuclear testing.

Meanwhile, the Japanese daily *Yomiuri*, commenting on the IWC decision said: "Where might is master, justice is servant." This saying applies to the IWC. Never was it

more apt than at the IWC's 34th annual meeting in Brighton, England.

"The Anti-whaling countries, fired by a self-righteous crusade for the protection of animals, have decreed a five-year ban on whaling with a three-year period of grace."

"Although the prohibition is subject to review by 1990 at the latest, it is highly improbable that a resumption of whaling will be approved in view of the current composition of the membership."

"Even if whaling should be approved again, Japan's whaling industry will find it difficult to resume activities after a five-year suspension. The ban is unacceptable to Japan. Every effort must be made to find ways of allowing whaling to survive."

"It is first essential to get the IWC back on the right track. The objective of the international whaling treaty was to enable the whaling industry to develop in an orderly way with due consideration for the preservation of whaling stocks."

Pakistan takes giant step to industrialization

ISLAMABAD, July 26 (Depthnews) — The first project of Pakistan's Export Processing Zone will be fully operational within a month, marking Pakistan's entry into the EPZ business.

Owned by a Dubai-based firm, the aerosol-cum-cosmetics manufacturing project was financed wholly by a foreign company. So far, the government has allowed 25 foreign companies to establish manufacturing plants in the EPZ site in an all-out bid to attract foreign investors. EPZ is also known as Free Trade Zone.

The EPZ site totals 300 acres in Karachi's Landhi Industrial Estate, now a melting pot of foreign business interests from the Middle East, South Korea, Japan, the U.S., Canada and West Germany. Cost of construction alone of the 25 projects was estimated at \$136 million.

Completion of the Dubai-based firm's project will be followed by that of a South Korean garments manufacturer whose plant is scheduled to start trial operations early next year.

By mid-1983, two printing and packaging units will also start operations. Besides the four projects now on the final stages of completion, construction of four other plants is underway. Seven other projects are scheduled to be started before the end of the year.

This will bring to 15 the number of plants already started. To attract foreign investors in the EPZ, Pakistan is dangling a wide array of incentives ranging from tariff concessions and cheap labor to unrestricted repatriation of profits. Machinery and raw materials imported by the foreign firms for their plants are tax-free. Duties on exports from the zone would also be waived.

The State Bank of Pakistan has also allowed 11 banks, including eight foreign-owned banks, to operate within the EPZ as offshore banks. These banks are authorized to raise loans and credits in foreign currency

markets, fix their interest rates and operate beyond the pale of Pakistan's banking laws and regulations.

Besides the tariff concessions, Pakistan feels that another major selling point is the abundant supply of relatively cheap labor. Islamabad boasts of having adequate supply of manpower trained in medium level and even sophisticated technologies.

Development of the zone is going at a fast clip. One hundred acres are being developed for infrastructure facilities like roads, water supply sources, power stations, administrative buildings, customs houses, parking lots and warehouses. Work on the zone's infra-

structure is already 75 percent complete. By June 1984, another 100 acres of the EPZ site will be completed at a cost of 370 million rupees (\$31 million).

The EPZ proposal was first brought up in 1976, but it was approved only in 1979 in consultation with experts from the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).

In line with UNIDO's suggestion, only relatively less complex projects would be allowed in the EPZ such as light engineering items, tractor manufacturing plants, fiber-glass, artificial turf, ceramics, electrical switch gears, plastic materials, ready-made garments, printing and packaging units.

Lower quotations in U.S. futures and bul-

lion markets tended to depress values here after mid-day and prices tended to ease in the absence of any significant bullish factors.

However, some signs of buoyancy in early U.S. futures markets gave the metal some support here and prices rose fractionally toward the close on scattered shortcovering.

Closing gold prices (in U.S. dollars per troy ounce):

London 353.87

Paris 355.39

Frankfurt 359.00

Zurich 352.13

Hong Kong 355.93

EEC grants aid to African states

BRUSSELS, July 26 (AP) — The European Economic Community Monday announced grants totalling \$10 million to aid refugees in six African countries, with most of the money going to care for Ethiopian refugees.

Relief workers in Somalia received \$5 million to help care for refugees in camps there. "Despite the fact that a number of refugees have been able to return to Ethiopia, there are still 700,000 in camps," an EEC announcement reported.

Refugee centers in Ethiopia will receive \$1.8 million to care for people returning from Somalia and the Sudan.

About \$1.2 million will be spent in Sudan, which has accepted refugees from Ethiopia, Uganda and Chad. Refugees in Chad received \$1 million for food and medicine for old people and infants, the commission said.

A grant of \$700,000 went to relief operations in Zaire to care for 45,000 Ugandan refugees, and worth \$300,000 will be distributed to 22,000 Angolan refugees, the announcement said.

Unsaleable goods flood Red China

PEKING, July 26 (R) — Communist China's factories are still churning out large quantities of unsaleable goods despite recent attempts to ensure that they produce only high-quality items with a ready market, *China Daily* has said.

The English-language newspaper said 22,730 million bicycles, many of inferior workmanship, had been produced in the first five months of this year, although the government had anticipated a need for only 8,940 million in the whole of 1982.

It also said 14 percent of such items as cigarette lighters, paraffin stoves and plastic buttons were considered of such low quality that they were unsaleable.

One reason for the uncontrolled production, it said, was that state-owned wholesale organizations had to buy whatever factories produced regardless of quality. Another reason was that factories had long been encouraged to concentrate on quantity rather than quality and to be rewarded when they reported an increase in production.

Until recently factories were not responsible for the quality of goods they produced and relied on state doles rather than profits. But the pragmatic leaders who took over from Chairman Mao Tse-tung have allowed many factories to retain a proportion of their profits, thus encouraging them to produce saleable, high-quality goods.

Bonn registers deficit in June

WIESBADEN, July 26 (R) — West Germany recorded a 400 million marks current account balance of payments deficit in June after a 800 million marks surplus in May, the Federal Statistics Office said.

The trade surplus slipped to 4.77 billion marks in June from five billion in May.

Exports in June totaled 36.19 billion marks, after 35.58 billion in May, while imports rose to 31.43 billion from 30.59 billion, the office said.

In June 1981, the current account balance of payment showed a 3.7 billion marks deficit and a trade surplus of 1.7 billion.

The current account showed a 1.1 billion marks deficit in the first half of 1982 after a 1.51 billion marks deficit in first half 1981.

In an unrelated development, France's second quarter unadjusted current account balance of payments deficit rose to an estimated 16.9 billion francs from a 15.9 billion franc first quarter deficit, the Foreign Trade Ministry said.

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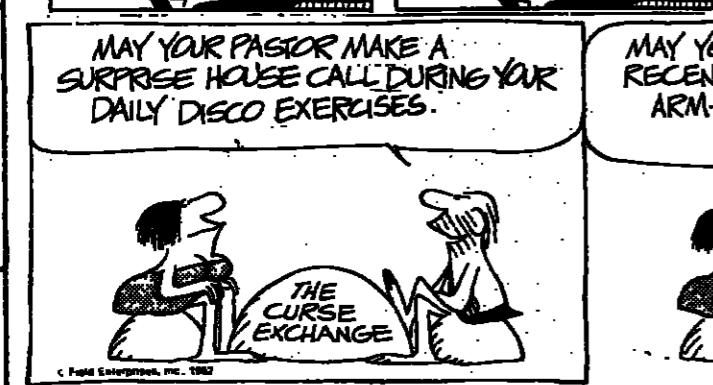
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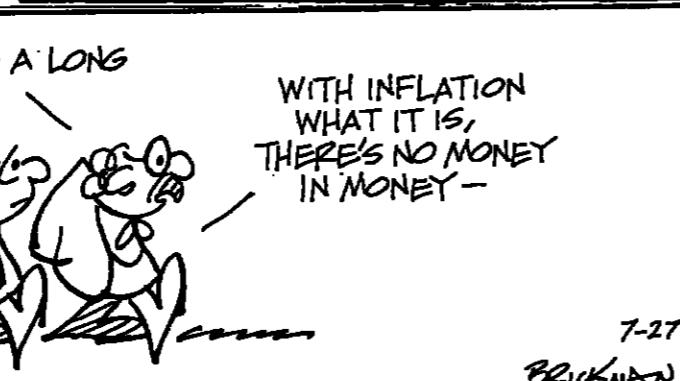
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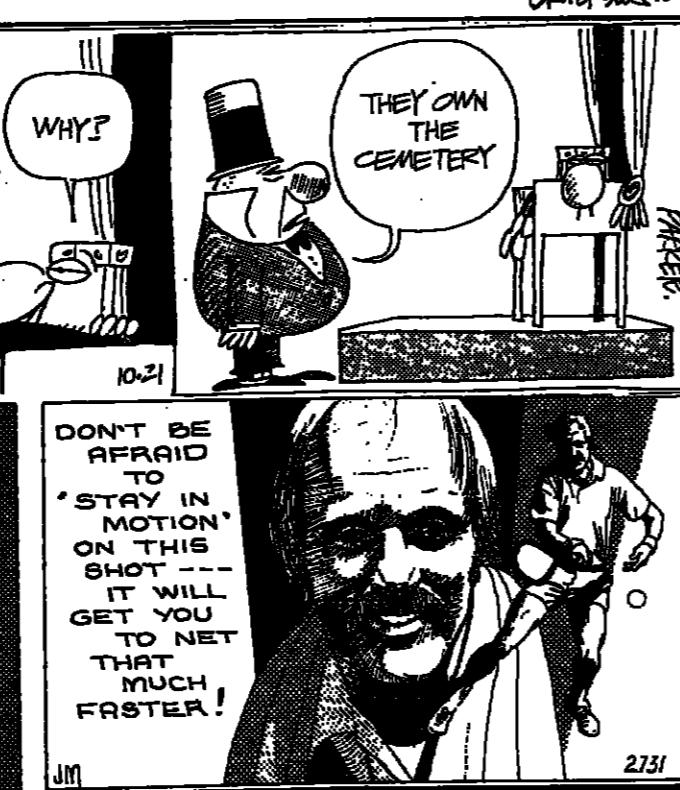
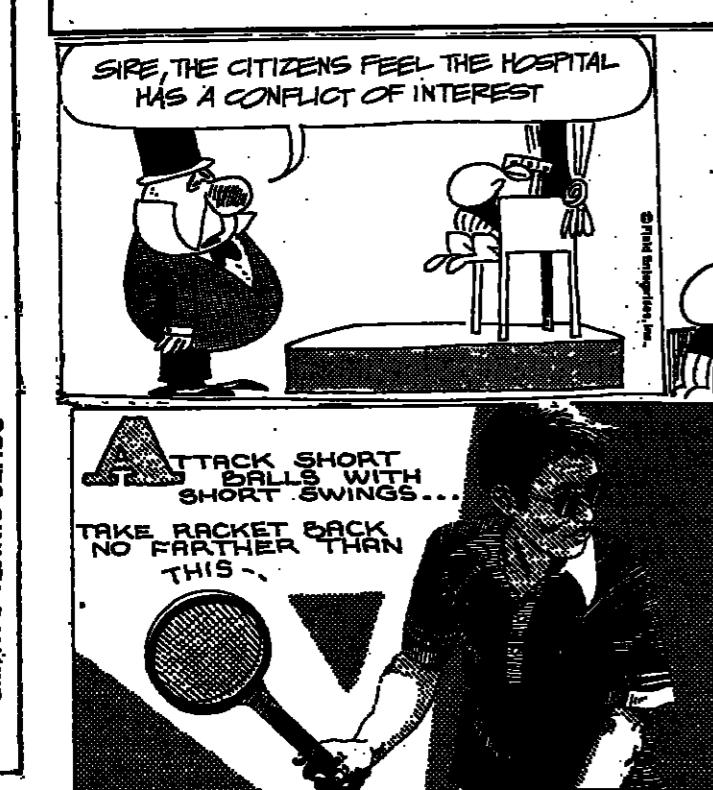
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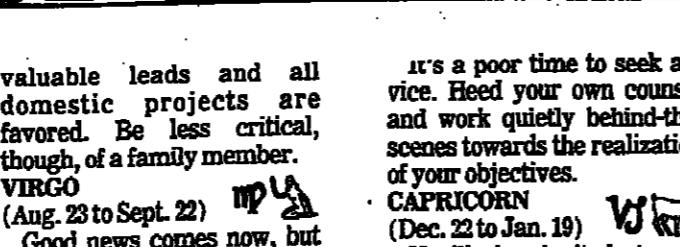
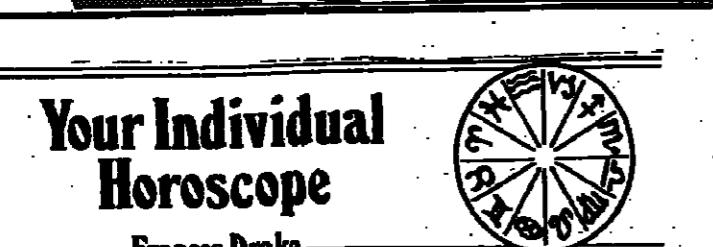
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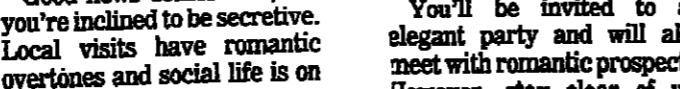
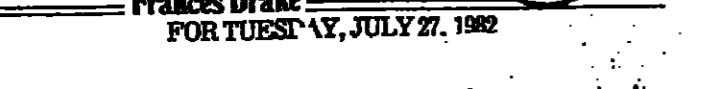
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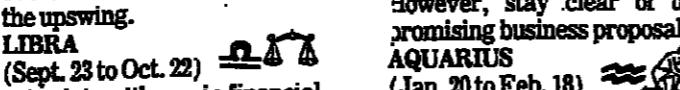
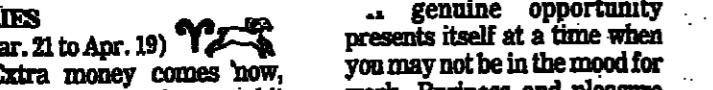
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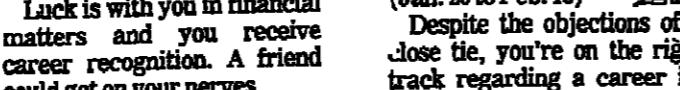
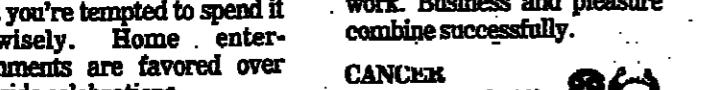
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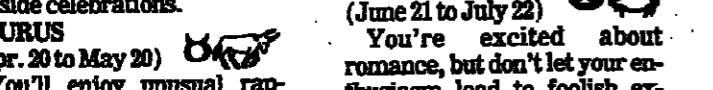
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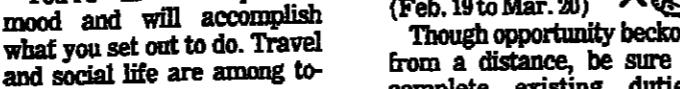
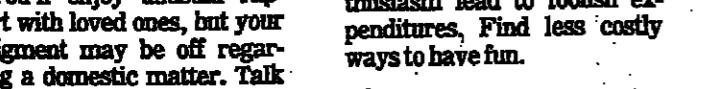
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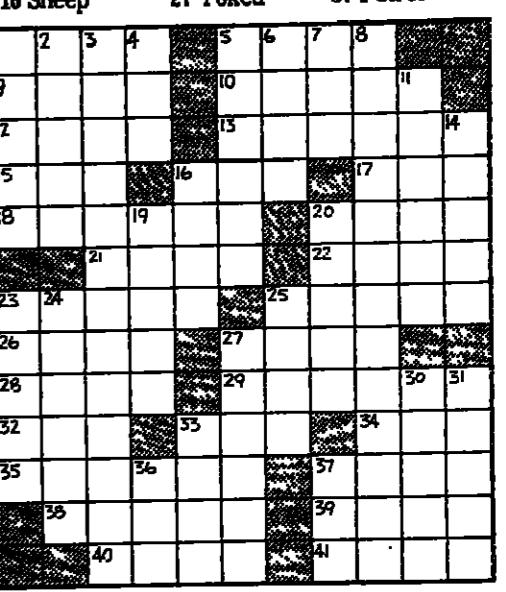
by THOMAS JOSEPH

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10 Waikiki
12 Urban
13 World like
14 kosher
15 "My —
16 Chaney
17 Slower (rous.)
18 Director,
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22 Evaluate
23 Sour
25 Ship
26 Cuts off
27 Free ticket
28 "Dies —"
29 Primate
32 Heart
33 Submerge
34 Milkfish
35 Becharmed
37 Metric weight
38 Maxim
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as weight

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Yesterday's Answer



arab news Calendar

TV Programs

Saudi Arabia
Tuesday
4:30 Opening, Oum
— Children's Program
— Modern Mathematics
— Religious Program
— Local Program
— Arabic News
— Daily Arabic Series
— Selected Songs
— Local Series
— Children

Dhahran
4:00 Children's Show
5:00 Children's Concerts
5:29 Documentary/A Place of Dreams
6:00 Children's
6:30 Children's
7:27 Survivors Cardigan's War
8:25 Gimme a Break
9:00 Mother and June Words of Love
9:12 Quincy/Golden Hour
10:00 News

Bahrain Channel 55
6:00 Program Preview
6:30 Camp Wilderness
6:30 African Album
7:00 Stories
7:30 Greenmores
8:00 Those Amazing Animals
8:45 Wrestling
9:00 Feature Film, followed by News Summary

DUBAI Channel 33
7:00 Holy Quran
7:10 Exploring Islam
7:15 Michael Bentine
7:25 The Little Hobo
8:05 Local News
8:10 You Asked For It
8:25 The Story
9:30 George and Mildred
10:00 World News
10:30 The Postponed Files
12:00 The Postponed Files
1:00 Link to Ch. 10

Bahrain Channel 55
1:00 Arabic Feature Film
3:00 Closerlook

DUBAI Channel 10
2:00 Holy Quran
2:30 Religious Talk
3:00 Cartoons
3:30 Stories for Children's
Program
4:00 Arabic Series
5:00 Little House On
The Prairie
6:00 Radio Series
6:30 The Quran Explained
7:15 Local News
9:00 Religious Program
9:30 World News
10:30 Daily Religious Series
11:30 Feature Film
12:30 News Summary

Bahrain Channel 4
4:00 Religious Talk
4:20 Program Preview
4:45 Children's Series
5:20 Children's Series
5:30 Arabic Program

Doha Channel 10
4:00 Arabic Series
5:00 Closerlook
6:00 Closerlook
7:00 Closerlook
8:00 Closerlook
9:00 Closerlook
10:00 Closerlook

Radio Jeddah
1:00 Radio Jeddah
FM 104.5 KHz
FM 99.5 KHz
SW 1455 KHz

Radio Rivadh
FM 99.5 KHz
FM 104.5 KHz
FM 109.5 KHz

Francophone Langue

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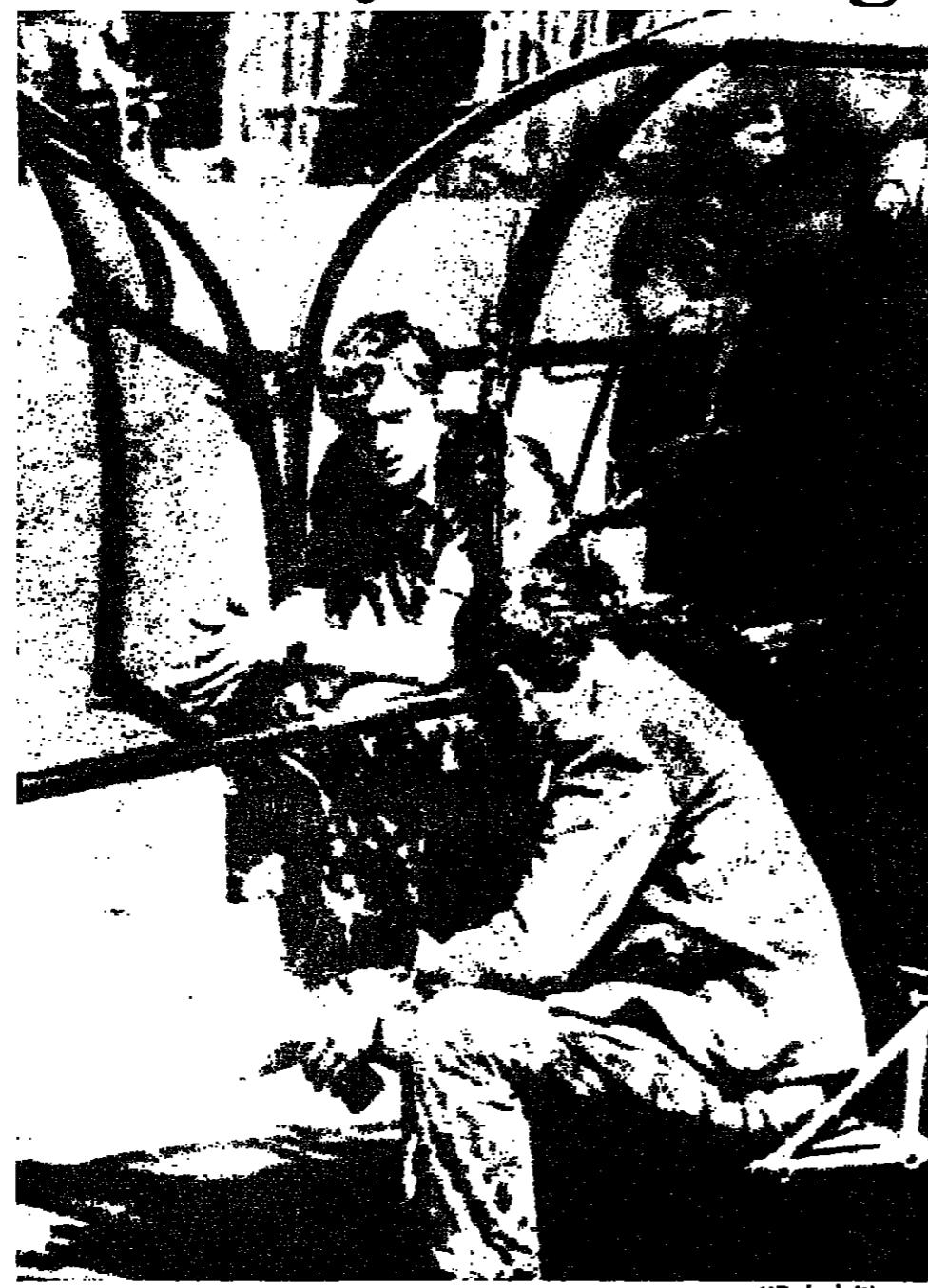
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RIYADH - TEL: 4762575-4762316-4768092

PAGE 12

النهار

صحيفة سعودية يومية تصدر باللغة الإنجليزية

Zimbabwe security worsening Clue not found for attack on base, kidnap



HARARE, July 26 (R) — The Zimbabwe government faced a deteriorating security situation Monday after two major weekend attacks. Saboteurs struck the country's top air base Sunday and put out of action a large part of Zimbabwe's Air Force.

Less than 48 hours earlier, gunmen abducted six foreign tourists — two Americans, two British and two Australian — and said they would kill them within a week unless certain political demands were met.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's government has given no indication yet of how it will react to the blows to its armed forces and to its tourist industry, a vital foreign exchange earner.

The attack on Thornhill base outside the midlands city of Gweru (formerly Gwelo) was probably the single most serious attack against the government since it took office in April 1980. The government said several aircraft were damaged.

Improved sources said they believed 13 planes had been hit, including the air force's latest fighters, four Hawk jets worth \$35 million which arrived from Britain only 10 days ago. Local residents said damage appeared to be serious. They reported a series of loud pre-dawn explosions over about 45 minutes, accompanied by flames leaping from hangars.

According to unofficial counts Zimbabwe's Air Force had about 50 combat aircraft. No one claimed responsibility for the attack, but it appeared certain the government would first look toward the opposition ZAPU Party of Joshua Nkomo. Zimbabwe and its black neighbors have frequently accused South Africa of sabotage and destabilization.

Hundreds of white Rhodesian military personnel fled south two years ago after the Civil War which resulted in black majority rule, taking with them intimate knowledge of security installations. The government blamed South African agents for blowing up \$30 million worth of munitions at Inkomo barracks near Harare last August.

Thornhill also lies on the northern edge of Matabeleland province, the heartland of Nkomo's political support. Nkomo's ex-Rhodesian war ZIPRA guerrillas have been officially blamed for an anti-government campaign in the region which has claimed at least 30 lives in the past five months.

Mugabe fired Nkomo from his coalition cabinet in February on allegations of plotting a coup and has accused ZAPU of a gun attack on the gates of his Harare home last month.

The gunmen who took the foreign hostages signed a ransom note "ZIPRA Forces" and demanded the release of ex-ZIPRA commanders, Dumiso Dabengwa and Lookout

Brief excursions an eye-opener

Women marchers slip Soviet controls

MOSCOW, July 26 (AP) — Soviet officials are keeping close tabs on 300 Scandinavians during peace march-82 through six Soviet cities, but a few Nordic women have slipped the leash to mingle with the masses.

They said their brief excursions have been an eye-opener, providing glimpses of a Soviet society far different from the version given by official escorts.

Ingenuity and a bit of luck are needed to get away from the Soviet-arranged program of factory visits, anti-war discussions with selected Soviets and trips to World War II memorials. "My friend and I managed to get to the top floor of G.U.M. Department Store where we found a lot of Soviet women operating sewing machines in a dingy room," a Swedish marcher said. "We gave them leaflets explaining our march. They seemed happy to see us."

The same woman met a family of Muscovites and visited them in their apartment for an informal chat on East-West disarmament. She said Soviet authorities haven't encouraged such exchanges. "You have to be persistent because of the language barrier," said the English-speaking activist in the Swedish Christian Anti-war Movement. "You can ask 99 Russians if they speak English, and the 100th could say yes. Then you might have a chance to talk."

The predominantly women marchers — 75 each from Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland — are accompanied everywhere by Soviet escorts on chartered buses and trains. But few complain about their solicitous hosts. It's the first time Communist authorities have permitted rallies here against nuclear arsenals in both East and West, and most of the visitors are content to play by the rules worked out with the Soviet Peace Committee, a government-sanctioned group.

The tour began in the northern Russian city of Vyborg July 17 and ends in the Byelorussian city of Minsk later this week. The focal point was a 30-minute parade through central Moscow Saturday, from the Kremlin to Mayakovskiy Square.

The Soviet committee was careful to specify the route and timing of each phase of the trip. They would not let the tour end in Moscow, nor the march and at the Kremlin.

spent the entire day on a boat trip along the Moscow River. They were leaving by train for Smolensk early Monday.

The Moscow march was not publicized before hand by the state-run press and the Soviet shoppers who witnessed it by chance showed little enthusiasm. Most just stared blankly at the women striding along Gorky Street with placards reading "No to Nuclear Weapons in Europe — East and West." A few Soviets waved and smiled, but the public made no move to join the Scandinavian marchers and their several hundred Soviet escorts.

Eva Nordland, the Oslo peace activist who organized the march, wasn't upset by the low-key reaction of the Soviet public. "You can't conquer Moscow in a day," she said. Apart from a march to their hotel on arrival Wednesday night, it was the only public rally the women were permitted to hold during their 4 1/2-day stay in Moscow.

Orchestrated discussions, visits to factories and institutes and tours of historic monuments took the rest of the time. On Sunday, their last day in the Soviet capital, the women

Disarmament to dominate U.N. session

UNITED NATIONS, July 26 (R) — For the first time in years, United Nations ranks are unlikely to be increased when the General Assembly meets in September, but delegates will be on familiar ground in much of its record 131-item agenda.

More than 20 items relate to disarmament, the subject of a five-week special session this summer that ended in total failure. Frustrated by this result, Third World members led by India are expected in the 157-nation assembly to renew pressure on the great powers to halt their arms race.

The Middle East conflict, which caused the assembly to hold two special sessions this year — with a third in prospect in late August — will receive its customary thorough going-over.

As the assembly has no power of enforcement, hot words and resolutions adopted by large majorities must substitute for concrete action. There will be plenty of both, diplomats predict.

The president of this 37th U.N. session will be Imre Hollai, deputy foreign minister of Hungary and former chief delegate. Eastern Europe's choice, he is the only nominee.

He will take over from Ismat Kittani, a senior official of the Foreign Ministry of Iraq, who won the office last September in a race with contenders from Bangladesh and Singapore. Kittani has been named secretary-general of the Baghdad summit meeting of the nonaligned movement, which will coincide with assembly meetings.

Before he adjourned the disarmament session on July 10, Kittani noted that delegates tried and failed to halt the accumulation of deadly weapons "during one of the most disturbing junctures in international relations." He blamed this failure on "the sad state of the world in which we live."

Few delegates hold out much promise for substantial achievement at the 37th regular assembly, which will begin on Sept. 21 and continue until shortly before New Year.

If a recent pattern holds, insubstantial results still may not deter the member states from continuing the session into the new year, or from deciding to hold a special session or two on one or another particular subject to supplement it. Already there is talk of advancing an international conference on the Palestine question to 1983, a year ahead of the original plan.

Fears have been expressed in some quarters that in retaliation for Israel's invasion of Lebanon and the heavy toll of innocent lives exacted in the drive against Palestinian fighters, militant members may try to tamper with Israeli membership prerogatives in the world body.

South Africa's delegation was ejected from the General Assembly eight years ago and has been unable to reclaim its seat although it remains a U.N. member, albeit a non-paying one.

Arab officials flatly deny that they have similar designs against the Israeli delegation, and U.S. authorities threatened serious repercussions from the White House and the Congress if any such move were to succeed.

Less predictable is the fate of the delegation of Cambodia, known here as Democratic Kampuchea, which comprises a group appointed by the former Pol Pot government, ousted in 1979 by a regime backed by Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

Some diplomats have suggested that the assembly might decline to recognize the delegation's credentials, leaving the Cambodian seat empty while factions in and outside the country try to reach a political accommodation.

285 Viet refugees arrive in Hamburg

HAMBURG, West Germany, July 26 (AFP) — A group of 285 Vietnamese refugees arrived here Monday aboard the West German relief vessel *Cap Anamur* at the end of a three-year mission in Southeast Asia.

During its voyage the ship, operated by the German welfare organization Deutches Komitee, picked up 9,507 boat people in the China Sea. The ship's crew during the period also treated nearly 10,000 other Vietnamese in the reception center on the *Cap Anamur* Islands in Indonesia.

The German rescue operation did not go without criticism here. It was frequently attacked for inciting Vietnamese to leave their country for economic rather than political reasons so as to come and work in wealthy Germany. Some of the Vietnamese aboard the *Cap Anamur* spent more than three months aboard the ship. The 285 refugees were taken to a reception center before being sent home around the country.

Dali made marquess

MADRID, July 26 (R) — Surrealist artist Salvador Dali was credited a marquess by King Juan Carlos Monday for his "exceptional contribution to Spanish culture."

He was named Marquess of Dali of Pubol and praised as an "extraordinary painter whose work was among the most significant artistic creations of our times."

Relatives said Dali, a monarchist, was pleased with the title. They said he had resumed work since the death a month ago of his Russian-born wife Gala at the age of 89. Pubol is the name of the place in Catalonia where his wife is buried.

Royal palace sources said the king would confer the title on the artist in September.

Gandhi visit to America may improve relations

NEW DELHI, July 26 (R) — Leaders of the world's two largest democracies will have a chance to air their differences on such issues as Afghanistan and arms for Pakistan when Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi meets President Reagan this week.

Mrs. Gandhi leaves Tuesday on her first official visit to the United States for over 10 years, ready to allay lingering suspicions that India has a pro-Soviet bias in international affairs. The most significant outcome may be some improvement in the atmosphere of Indo-U.S. relations.

These have often been uncomfortable in recent years and have never fully recovered from what India saw as Washington's pro-Pakistan attitude in the 1971 Indo-Pakistani War over Bangladesh. But no dramatic breakthrough is expected in New Delhi on specific issues which have bedeviled relations.

They include the U.S. refusal to continue supplies of enriched-uranium for India's Tarapur atomic plant, a result of India's refusal to sign the nuclear non-proliferation pact. India maintains that the United States should honor its obligations to continue sup-

plies under a 1963 agreement. Several meetings of officials have failed to resolve the issue.

Another irritant is the U.S. decision to provide Pakistan with advanced weapons, including 40 F-16 planes. Washington says its sales to Pakistan are justified because of the Soviet presence in neighboring Afghanistan.

Differences between Washington and New Delhi also exist over the Afghan problem. India has never joined in outright public condemnation of the Soviet intervention there and Mrs. Gandhi considers that the Western reaction made the Russians want to dig in rather than leave early.

Mrs. Gandhi disputes the view that India inclines toward the Soviet Union, its major arms supplier. She is expected to tell Reagan that India is genuinely nonaligned and wants to be friends with both the United States and the Soviet Union as well as with China. New Delhi and Peking have been holding talks on a 20-year-old boundary dispute which has plagued their relations.

India has recently diversified its weapons sources, buying aircraft from France and submarines from West Germany.

Trip to know each other

NEW YORK, July 26 (Agencies) — Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi says one of her missions on her U.S. visit will be to "create better comprehension of our policies" among American officials.

In an interview with *Times* magazine, Mrs. Gandhi said, "the tendency in the United States is to assume that a person is either 100 percent with you or not with you. This is not realistic." "We believe that we should have friendship with all countries and that friendship with one country or group of countries should not come in the way of friendship with all the others."

She said it was important for her to get to know President Ronald Reagan better, "to understand U.S. policies and to create greater comprehension of our policies."

She said that India is committed to a policy of nonalignment and added that she does not "think there has been any cooling off" of relations between India and the

United States.

The withdrawal was announced on July 7 at the end of the conference of the Indo-Chinese foreign ministers of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, held in Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon. No details have yet been given of how many troops were pulled out and how they were withdrawn.

Diplomatic sources here said the withdrawal certainly took place and the number of soldiers might be around 10,000 to 20,000.

Meanwhile Vietnamese Foreign Minister Monday met with Malaysian leaders in Kuala Lumpur but reached no agreement on approaches to the Cambodian conflict. Malaysian officials made it clear that the Hanoi-backed Phnom Penh administration could not be accepted as legitimate.

Thach who arrived in Malaysian capital Sunday on the third stop of a four-nation tour through southeast Asia, held talks here with Prime Minister Mahathir Muhammad and Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie.

VNA said the troops had been welcomed

Malta party continues poll protest

MALTA, July 26 (R) — A campaign of civil disobedience by the opposition Maltese Nationalist Party has emphasized the island's political polarization and the continuing bitterness over last December's general election.

Dockers who answered a Nationalist strike call last month were beaten up by their colleagues who stayed home for the protest have been suspended.

In protest at the election, in which the Nationalists say they were cheated in favor of Prime Minister Dom Mintoff's Labor Party, the opposition party called on workers to strike for a day, for shopkeepers to keep their premises closed and for parents not to send their children to school.

While Mintoff was in China, acting Prime Minister Joseph Caesar warned government workers that disciplinary action would be taken against those who absented themselves without valid reason and reminded shopkeepers of their obligations to the general public.

The Nationalists chose for their protest the day of a folk festival removed from the list of public holidays by the government. On the day, many shops closed in the capital Valletta and in the towns of Sliema and Hamrun. The police went from street to street, noting which shops were shut.

There was some antisemitism from government departments, banks, the dockyard and in private industry but not a single industry was halted.

The absent government workers were sent home when they reported for work on the following day. Now they are suspended pend-

	Min	Max		Min	Max	
	C	F	C	C	F	C
Amsterdam	10	50	19	66	72	cloudy
Athens	23	55	73	95	clear	
Bahrain	33	91	39	102	clear	
Bangkok	27	81	31	88	clear	
Beirut	27	72	28	82	cloudy	
Berlin	15	59	26	79	cloudy	
Brussels	12	53	18	64	cloudy	
Buenos Aires	10	50	15	59	rain	
Cairo	19	68	33	91	clear	
Caracas	20	68	27	81	cloudy	
Chicago	20	68	32	89	cloudy	
Copenhagen	16	61	23	73	cloudy	
Dublin	13	55	20	68	clear	
Frankfurt	16	61	25	77	rain	
Geneva	14	57	16	61	rain	
Heidelberg	11	52	23	73	clear	
Hong Kong	28	82	32	90	clear	
Jakarta	19	66	23	91	cloudy	
Kuala Lumpur	22	72	31	88	rain	
Lima	16	61	31	88	clear	
London	15	59	22	72	clear	
Los Angeles	20	67	27	81	clear	
Madrid	16	61	28	82	clear	
Mexico City	13	55	22	72		